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BRO 5.17(A)

### BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93

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## CONDENSED TRANSCRIPT AND CONCORDANCE

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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(1) IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA GENERAL JURISDICTION DIVISION CASE NO.: 91-49738 CA (22) FLA. BAR NO. 068445 MUDGE ROSE GUTHRIE ALEXANDER & FERDOM. ESOS. Attorneys for Defendant Liggett Group, Inc. 120 Holden Lane New York. New York 10038 BY: PATRICK D. BONNER, JR., ESO., . of Course) 4 5678 NORMA R. BROIN, et al., COVINCTON & BURLING, ESOS. Attorneys for Defendant The Tobacco Institute 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. P.O. Box 7566 Washinton, O.C. 20044 Plaintiffs. 9 3 PHILIP HORRIS COMPANIES, INC., et al., 10 11 11 BY: PAUL R. DUKE. ESO. . DEPOSITION of DEFENDANTS X CORILLARD, INC. and LORILLARD TORACCO CO., INC., by ARTHUR J. STEVENS, taken by the Plaintiffs, pursuant to Notice, held at the offices of Greenberg, Traurig, Hoffman, Lipoff, Rosen & Quentel, P.A., 399 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, on Friday, December 3, 1993, commencing at 9:40 a.m., before Maria Caramazama, a Stenotype Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of New York. 12 JONES. DAY, REAVIS & POGUE. ESOS. Attorneys for Defendant RJR Nabisco 3500 One Peachtree Center 303 Peachtree Street. N.E. Atlanta. Georgia 30308-3242 14 15 16 BY: JAMES R. JOHNSON, ESQ., 17 18 19 KING & SPALDING, ESOS. Attorneys for Defendant Brown & Williamson 191 Peachtree Street Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1763 20 21 BY: GORDON A. SMITH, ESQ... of
-andANDERSON, MOSS, PARKS & RUSSO, P.A.
100 North Biscayne Boulevard
Hiami, Florida 33132 Page 4 Page 2 ž APPEARANCES: (Continued) APPEARANCES: 3 STANLEY M. RUSEMBLATT, P.A. Attorney for Plaintiffs 66 West Flagler Street Concord Building - 12th Floor Hiami, Florida 33130 JACOB. MEDINGER. FINNEGAN & HART. ESOS. Attorneys for Defendant U.S. Tobacco 1270 Avenue of the Americas New York. New York 10020 (NOT PRESENT) 5 BY: STANLEY H. ROSENBLATT, ESQ., 89 10 ALSO PRESENT:
JAMES R. CHERRY, JR., ESQ.
Vice President
Deputy General Counsel
Lorillard
One Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016-5895 -and-Susan Rosenblatt, ESQ., 9 of Counsel 10 SHOOK, HARDY & BACON, P.A.
Attorneys for Defendants Lorillard Inc..
Lorillard Tobacco Co., Inc. and
Philip Morris, Inc.
One Kansas City Place
1200 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
BY: GARY R. LONG, ESQ...
of Couns 12 12 13 455678 of Counsel of Co -and-GREEMBERG, TRAIRIG, HOFFHAM, LIPOFF, ROSEN & QUENTEL, P.A. 399 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022 19 New TORK, mon London Report State St 20 z Page 1 to Page 4

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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93
 BSA
                                               Page 5
                                                                                                                                                               Page 7
                                                                                                                          Q Where did you go to college?
                                                                                                                     A Queens College of the City of
New York.
Q What did you major in?
A Political science.
  4 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND
      AGREED, by and among the attorneys for
      the respective parties hereto, that all
      objections, except as to the form of the
                                                                                                                          Q And graduated in what year?
                                                                                                                          A 1956.
      question, are reserved to the time of the
                                                                                                                         Q What law school did you go to?
A New York University School of Law.
      trial of this action.
         IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND
    AGREED, that this deposition may be signed and swom to by the witness being examined, before any officer authorized to administer the oath, with the same force and effect as if signed and sworn to before the Court.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED, that the filing, sealing and certification of the within deposition be.
                                                                                                                11
                                                                                                                         Q And graduated what year?
                                                                                                                          À 1959.
                                                                                                                12
                                                                                                                     Q Let me trace your career as a lawyer firstly. After you got your law degree, what, if anything, did you do with that law degree in terms
                                                                                                                13
                                                                                                                15
                                                                                                                16
                                                                                                                      of employment?
                                                                                                                     of employment.

A I was employed as an attorney with the then New York Central Railroad in New York City. I then was employed as an attorney for Pfizer, now known as Pfizer, Incorporated.
                                                                                                                18
      certification of the within deposition be,
                                                                                                                19
     and the same are hereby, waived.
                                                                                                                20
20
21
22
23
                                                                                                                        Q Okay.
Let me get the time frames. During
                                                                                                                22
                                                                                                                23
                                                                                                                      what time frame were you with the New York Central
                                                                                                               24
25
                                                                                                                      Railmad?
24
                                                                                                                         A From 1959 until August of 1962, with a
```

```
Page 8
                                           Page 6
                                                                                                               brief period during that period when I was called back into the military service.

Q When you were with the New York
Central Railroad, essentially what were you doing?

A I had a variety of duties. I served in the General Counsel's office. I served in the Solicitor's office. And I served in the Solicitor's office. And I served in the Real
2 ARTHURI.STEVENS, called
   as a witness, having been first duly sworn
    by the Notary Public (Maria Caramazana), and
    stating his address as [DELETED]
                                                 was examined and
   testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY
                                                                                                                Solicitor's office. And I served in the Real
       MR. ROSENBLATT:
                                                                                                               Estate Department. All of them in my capacity as
       Q Please state your full name.
A Arthur J. Stevens.
Q What does the J. stand for?
                                                                                                          10
                                                                                                               an attorney.
                                                                                                         11
                                                                                                                  n auorney.

Q Where were you based?

A In New York City.

Q Why did you leave?

A For a better position.

Q And your next job as an attorney was gith Pfirm?
                                                                                                         12
       A Joseph.

Q What is your business or professional
                                                                                                          13
                                                                                                         14
   address?
                                                                                                          15
   A 1 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.
                                                                                                         16
                                                                                                               with Pfizer?
                                                                                                         17
                                                                                                                  A In October of 1962 I went with Pfizer
       O And what is your home address?
                                                                                                         18
                                                                                                         19
                                                                                                               as an attorney.
       [DELETED]
                                                                                                                  Q Okay.
                                                                                                         20
                                                                                                                  And how long did that position last?

A I stayed with them until March of
       Q Are you an attorney, sir?
                                                                                                         21
       A I am.
                                                                                                         22
       Q And what year were you licensed to
                                                                                                         23
                                                                                                               1969.
   practice?
                                                                                                         24
                                                                                                                  Q And, basically, what did you do when
       A 1960.
                                                                                                               you were with Pfizer?
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Page 5 to Page 8

BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 BSA A I had a variety of legal assignments. Q Who hired you? A I was hired by two people. I was hired by a man named Lester Pollack and a man named I was essentially a division counsel. I did mergers and acquisition work. I did general corporate work, and I did real estate work. 5 Manuel Yellen. Q While you were with Pfizer, other than I was interviewed by both of them. The decision of my hiring was made by Mr. Yellen. being an attorney, did you have a particular title, either a business title or a title as an attorney? Q What was Mr. Pollack's title back when A For a one-year or 14-month period, I had the title of Assistant to the Vice President he hired you, or when he interviewed you? A He was then General Counsel of Loew's, then Loew's Theaters, Inc.Q And what was Mr. Yellen's title? and General Counsel. Q And who was that? A He was Chairman and Chief Executive A His name was Jesse Heiges, now 13 Officer of Lorillard. deceased. Q Who was your immediate supervisor when you were with the New York Central Railroad? 15 Q Did you contact Lorillard initially or 16 did they contact you? How did that pairing come 15 16 A Mr. Emil Agostini. Q Is he living? A As far as I know. 17 about? A They contacted me. Q Who in particular?

18 19

20 21

22 office.

24 it known?

Page 10 had, I think he was living in Connecticut, but I am not certain of that. Q Okay. When you were with the New York Central Railroad, about how many lawyers did they have based in New York? A About 65. Q And when you were working for Pfizer, where were you based?

A In New York City. 11 Q And how many lawyers did they have, 13 about? A In the seven-year period I was there, I think it was about 17 lawyers. It has expanded 15 significantly since then.

Q What was the address of Pfizer, where you worked out of? 16 17 A 235 East 42nd Street. Q And why did you leave Pfizer? A For enhancement and a better position. 21 Q Who did you go with after Pfizer? A Lorillard.

Q Do you know where he is living or

A No, I do not.

Q You have not had any contact with him

A Not in many years. The last contact I

would be living?

in a number of years?

24

Page 12 placement office indicating that I was available, and they contacted me. Q Okay. And you were hired to do what, in 1969? A I was hired as General Counsel. Q As the General Counsel for Lorillard? À Yes, sir. Q Okay. Who had been the General Counsel before you? 13 A My immediate predecessor was a man 14 named Phil Grant. 15 Q Grant? A Grant, G-r-a-n-t.
Q Was he retiring, quitting, fired?
A He was not there when I got there. My understanding was his services were terminated, but I do not know the details. 16 17 18 Q You do not know the background as to 22 why that occurred? Á No, sir. Q Do you know how long Grant had been

A I think the initial contact was Lester
Pollack, through the NYU Law School placement

Q Well, how did that work, did you make

A I had my resume on file at the NYU

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Q What year was that? A March of 1969.

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25 General Counsel?

Page 9 to Page 12

XMAX(3)

XMAX(4)

```
A I think he had been in-house for a
     couple of years. Prior to that he had been an
     outside lawyer with a firm who was in a General
     Counsel relationship with Lorillard at the time.

Q You are still with Lorillard?
        À I am.
        Q And still as General Counsel?
        A My title now is Senior Vice President,
10 General Counsel.
        Q When did you become Senior Vice
    President?
13
        A 1979.
        Q So from '69 to '79 you were General
15 Counsel, and -
    A No, from '69 to '71 I was General
Coursel. In '71 I became Vice President and
General Coursel, and in '79 I became Senior Vice
    President and General Counsel.
    Q In terms of your actual work and duties, what was the significance of becoming Vice President in '71?
        A I am not sure that I remember the
24 details, but probably in terms of the expansion of
25 the size of the staff and additional supervisory
```

```
A I was never Executive Vice President,
       Q Well, Senior Vice President. I am
    SOTTY
       A Would you ask the question again?
Q As Senior Vice President, were you
    doing different things than you had been doing as
     Vice President?
       A Not in nature; perhaps in scope.
    Q Well, give me an example of how the scope would have been enhanced?

A The problems, and the responsibilities,
11
    and the legal obligations of the company had grown
    in 25 years. They grew in that two-year period, and they grew in the period since 1979.
       Q Who is your immediate supervisor at
    Lorillard?
       A Andrew H. Tisch, T-i-s-c-h.
Q In terms of the chain of command at
19
    Lorillard, who is the No. 2 man after Tisch?
       A The Vice Chairman on the organizational
    chart is S.W. Spears. There is an Executive Vice
    President of Marketing named Martin Orlowsky,
   O-r-to-w-s-k-y.
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```
Page 14
     responsibilities.
        Q Well, as Vice President, did you have
      duties and responsibilities unconnected with your
     role as General Counsel?

A Additional responsibilities?
        Q Correct.
        À No.
9 Q Then you were Vice President and
10 General Counsel from '71 until '79?
        A That is correct.
    Q And so that your status and title has remained the same since '79?
13
    A Yes.
Q Okay.
How many people do you have working under you at the present time?
A Three.
14
15
16
17
18
    Q What are their names?
A James Cherry, Ronald Goldbrenner, and Nicholas Simeonidis. I will spell the last name.
     Simeonidis.
        Q As Executive Vice President, were you
     doing different things than you had been doing as
     Vice President?
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I can't describe that as a chain of
    command, because it's not my understanding that
    Mr. Orlowsky reports to Dr. Spears, so therefore,
    I do not think it is a chain of command.
      Q Who do you report to?
A Andrew H. Tisch.
Q You do not report to Dr. Spears?
      A I do not.
      Q Are you and Dr. Spears at the same
11
      A I have not seen the organizational
    chart, but as his title is Vice Chairman, I doubt
13
   that we are at the same level.
14
      Q He is higher than you?
15
      A Yes, sir.

Q As a practical matter, do you have
16
17
18
   much contact with Dr. Spears?
19
      A Yes, I do.
      O Okav.
20
21
      A I have contact with everybody in the
22
   senior level.
      Q What is Dr. Spears' role at Lorillard?
23
      A His title is Vice Chairman. He is the
   senior officer at our Greensboro operation and,
```

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/93 XMAX(5)

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therefore, the Research and Development and
Manufacturing Operations report directly to him.
And he has responsibilities with respect to our
international business.
Q What is Dr. Spears' background? Is he
a lawyer, doctor; educational background?
A I believe he has a Ph.D. in chemistry.
Q What does Lorillard do in terms of
research and development?
MR. LONG: At this point in time,
I am going to state for the record that
Mr. Stevens' deposition had been noticed
as a director of CTR. We have gone through
some preliminary years of his background
and employment with Lorillard as General
Counsel. He was not noticed as General
Counsel. Those things that he knows as
General Counsel very much fall in the
categories of work product, attorney-
client privilege, given the sources of
his information.
We are not going to allow Mr. Stevens
to testify as to anything of substance that
he knows because of his role as General
```

```
him on the merits, period.
          If you feel something is privileged,
       assert a privilege, and we will bring that
      before Judge Kaye, but our position is we
      will not bring him back a second time to put
      on another hat on another day and discuss
         MR. LONG: You noticed him as a
      CTR Director. Had you noticed him as
General Counsel, we would have filed a
      motion to quash. You don't depose attorneys involved in cases unless you can reach
      certain requirements.
     Since you didn't notice him as an employee of Lorillard, as General Counsel, but noticed him as Director of CTR, we
16
17
     didn't make that motion.

MS. ROSENBLATT: But he is also the Vice President of Lorillard, so we are deposing him as the Vice President of Lorillard.
18
19
20
22
    MR. LONG: If there is something that he does for Lorillard outside the role of General Counsel, he may be able to
23
```

Page 18 Counsel. If you want to later notice his deposition as General Counsel of Lorillard, we will worry about that with the Court at that time. MS. ROSENBLATT: Mr. Stevens, excuse me, was noticed for his deposition on the merits. We have designated that he is a Director of the Council for Tobacco Research. We did not limit it in any way.
He is wearing several hats. We are
certainly entitled to question him. You can assert any privilege you feel appropriate as to his position as Vice President, Senior Vice President of 16 Lorillard. That does not - putting in that he is a Director of the Council for Tobacco Research does not limit us under Florida law, and that is what we are traveling under in this deposition. I don't know what New York law is as to that, but we are not required to put in every hat he is wearing. We are deposing

Page 20 testify about that. Our position is that anything he does as General Counsel is so intermingled with fact, opinion, work product, attorney-client privilege, we are not today going to take a chance on any If you want to depose him as General Counsel, file a notice. We will file a motion to quash, and we will worry about the parameters before the Court at that 12 time. MS. ROSENBLATT: My understanding is that we are going to question him about any employment he presently has, what he does on a day-to-day basis. If you feel a particular question is privileged, assert 16 the privilege. But, for example, if he were working now on another job, as an independent contractor, or had his own business, we could question him extensively on that. So we are just going to question him on what he does for Lorillard, as well as what he does as a Director of the Council

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XMAX(6)

### Page 21

for Tobacco Research. And that has been noticed. He has been noticed as a deponent today. This is not limited. You know, if you want to, you can assert a privilege as to a specific question where you feel an attorney-client privilege is appropriate, but it's not required under Florida law that we designate the particular hat. All we have to do is name the deponent. We named him as a deponent. MR. LONG: You named him as the CTR Director. MS. ROSENBLATT: That was put in, but he is the CTR Director, he is the Vice President of Lorillard and he is the General Counsel of Lorillard. He may do five other things. But each of those does not have to be designated on a notice of taking deposition, certainly not under Florida law. So what I would suggest is, we proceed, we ask questions, and where you feel it is a privileged area, assert the

25 privilege. But you cannot preclude us from

### Page 23

take his deposition as General Counsel, file that and we will file a notice to MS. ROSENBLATT: Assert the privileges. We will go through and then we will just have a hearing, and it's a question of whether or not he has to come hack. BY MR. ROSENBLATT: 10 Q As I understand, you have never been in the private practice of law? 12 A That is correct. 13 You went from the Railroad to Pfizer to Lorillard? 14 15 16 A That is correct. 17 18 Q That is your career as an attorney? A That is correct. 19 20 Q Okay. What do you do for Lorillard outside 21 your capacity as an attorney?

A Outside of my capacity as an attorney? 22 23 24 Q Right.

I mean, when I hear the title Senior

### Page 22

asking any questions about his work as a
representative of Lorillard.

MR. LONG: I cannot preclude you
from asking questions. I can preclude my
client from answering those questions.

MS. ROSENBLATT: Just assert an
attorney-client privilege if you feel it is
appropriate, but I very much object to any
suggestion that because we didn't write
the words "and also as Vice President of
Lorillard," that somehow limits us, and we
would have to come to New York and take a
second deposition. I don't think that is
spriopriate, so just proceed with the
regular -
MR. LONG: We have our own views
of what is appropriate. If anything deals
with the substance of what he does as
General Counsel, with his knowledge as
General Counsel, with his activities as
If it's outside his role as General

25 Counsel, he can answer. If you want to

### Page 24

2 Vice President and General Counsel, you know, my assumption is, okay, General Counsel is one job, Senior Vice President is another job. A The cleavage is not that clear. My responsibilities at Lorillard, other than in my role as General Counsel, encompass responsibilities with respect to the external affairs of the Q Give me an example of some of those external affairs. A I have responsibility for the government relations. I have responsibility for such public relations as we conduct. And I have responsibility for liaison with organizations outside the company that are related to government relations and to industry activities. Q What is involved with government relations? A I have responsibility for the relationship with the company, with trade associations that conduct government relations on our behalf, or that are involved with information gathering with respect to government activities and legislation.

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XMAX(7)

### Page 25

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Q For example, if Congress is
      onsidering legislation affecting the tobacco industry, how do you get involved?

A I am kept up-to-date and make it a point to be knowledgeable about that activity through a variety of sources, including trade
      associations.
     Q Are you involved with lining up
witnesses and deciding who would be appropriate
witnesses to testify before various committees of
      Congress?
         A Not on a direct basis, but in
      connection with trade associations I may be
         Q How would you be involved?

A I would be - I would be advised as
     to what the plans were for a legislative array of
     witnesses and what the scope of the testimony
      which would be covered might be. Things of that
     sort.
22
         Q What would your input be?
     A It would depend upon the legislation and the questions that were put to me in -
         Q As a practical matter, do you have
```

### Page 27

of the proposed legislation. I reviewed with others the strategy in the plans for responding to Q What was the strategy? MR. LONG: You can answer to the extent that this is in the external affairs arena. In some role that you feel you were playing as General Counsel, I instruct you 10 not to answer. A May I hear the question again? 11 12 (Whereupon, the record was read.) A The strategy was, in general, to present witnesses and statements that would point out the lack of need for the proposed regulation, and the extent to which it was unwarranted, and in general, to state opposition to it as being an unnecessary accommodation. Q What was the thrust of the argument as to why Los Angeles should not pass a law banning smoking in all restaurants? A I don't recall. Q Well, what is the thrust of the argument against - the tobacco industry is

presumably against all bans. In buildings, in

### Page 26

```
the authority to say, you know, we shouldn't use expert A, we should use expert B; that kind of
    thing?
      A The lines in my experience have never
 6
    been so clearly drawn that that would be solely my
      Q Now, when you talk about government
    relations, do I understand correctly that includes
10
    the federal level, the state level and the local
    level?
12
      A That's correct.
      Q Give me an example of how you would
    get involved at the local level.
      A In the same fashion as I just
    described to you that I would be involved at the
    federal level.
      Q Dealing with a lawyer, it is hard to
19
    get specific, but I am going to do my best.
20
      For example, the Los Angeles
    restaurant ban on smoking; obviously, before that
    law was enacted in Los Angeles, it was considered
    for a period of time. How were you involved in
24
   that?
      A I received information as to the scope
```

### Page 2

2 restaurants, what is the thrust of the -A Your presumption is incorrect. They are not opposed to all bans. If you want to tell me generically that frequently the opposition is predicated on the theory that personal accommodation is more desirable, that setting aside separate spaces for smokers is an appropriate way, that adequate ventilation is another means. We have a variety of actions that can be taken by restauranteurs and others who accommodate the public to accommodate smokers as well as non-smokers, and our opposition generally and specifically with respect to most of those proposals follows along those lines. Q Well, isn't it fair to say that 16 Lorillard would be against any all-inclusive ban 17 18 against smoking in any building? 19 A No. Q Give me an example of - give me an 20 example of a ban where it was proposed that smoking would be banned entirely in certain kinds of buildings, shopping malls, restaurants, that you would not oppose.

I understand that you are always

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Page 25 to Page 28

XMAX(8)

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talking about a smoking section, non-smoking
    accommodation, but give me an example of a
    situation where you would not generically be
    opposed to a complete ban.
       A I can't do that.
    In 1993, I think, there were over 900 such proposals. They are all different. I can't
    begin to describe to you with specificity which we
   were opposed to completely and which we proposed accommodations, which we proposed as being totally
    unwarranted. I can't do that.
       Q No, what I am asking you is not
    specifically, but generically, any time Lorillard
    was not opposed to the complete banning of smoking
16 in an enclosed space.
      I mean, isn't it true that you are
   100 percent opposed to those kinds of bans?

A No, sir, it's not. I am telling you
    that I suspect that there are bans proposed in
    facilities which are health care facilities or
    facilities in which infant children are involved,
    things of that sort.
23
       Q Okay.
24
       A Where we do not oppose it.
```

```
Page 31
       hospital to have my thyroid gland removed.
Q Which hospital was that?
           A Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.
           Q When?
           A Summer of 1985.
          Q Was there any connection in your mind
       between the two, the removal of your thyroid and
9 the pipe smoking?
10 A There was no connection medically or
11 in my mind between the two.
12 Q But why did you give up pipe smoking?
13 You told me when you gave it up, but not why you
14 gave it up.
          A Because I stopped enjoying it.
Q Coincidentally with that
16
      hospitalization?
           A No.
18
           Q The two -
19
           A Coincidental only in the sense that I
20
      was starting not to enjoy it, and I knew I was going in for surgery, and I knew I was going to go into the hospital, and it was leaving a bad taste in my mouth, so I stopped.

Q What brands of tobacco did you use
```

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Page 30
      Health care facilities, where infants
    might be involved, for example, if it's proposed
    that, in any state, that smoking be banned in all
   state buildings, you would oppose that?

A I can't sit here and say that we would
    oppose that, without knowing the specifics of the
    proposal.
      Q Are you a smoker?
10
      A I am not.
      O Ever smoke?
12
      A I was a pipe smoker for about 30
   years.
      Q Never smoked a cigarette?
      A I have never smoked a cigarette.
      Q Not even on an experimental basis?
       A Not even on an experimental basis.
      O How come?
       A Never felt that I wanted to and didn't
    feel it was something that I would enjoy. I
   started smoking a pipe when I was 16 years old, and that was - I enjoyed that.
      Q When did you give up pipe smoking?
A About two weeks before I went into the
```

```
Page 32
    when you were a pipe smoker?

A Kentucky Club.
    Q I am sure my jargon is not going to be correct, because I have never been a pipe smoker.
    Like, do you smoke a pack a day or two packs a day.
    What terminology do you use when you are a pipe
    smoker in terms of filling up?
      A Bowls.
10
      Q Okay. All right.
11 I mean, a heavy pipe smoker would be
12 how many bowls a day?
      A One man's heavy smoker is another
14 man's light smoker.
      I was not a heavy pipe smoker. If I
    filled my pipe three or four times a day, that
17
    would have been a lot.
      Q Okay.
19
      And that was your pattern over the
20
    30 years?
21
      A Yes, sir.
       Q Okay.
       Were you ever a cigar smoker?
      A I occasionally smoked a cigar; very
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### BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(9) BSA Page 33 Q Are you married? Let me finish my hypothetical. Say your daughter is 23 years old, and she says to you at that time, you know, Daddy, you have been with Lorillard for a number of years, a A I am. Q Is your wife a smoker? A She is not. lot of my friends are smoking, do you think I Q Ever smoke? should smoke? A My wife? A We have – MR. LONG: Just a second, Arthur. Q Has she ever smoked, your wife? A Not to my knowledge. Q How long have you been married? A It will be 36 years in June. Q Do you have children? A 35 years, excuse me. I am going to object to the question. You are asking hypotheticals, and the 12 witness is not an expert witness. It calls for speculation and conjecture.Don't speculate. If you have an 13 I have two adult daughters. Q Do either of them smoke? A No. 15 15 answer, that is fine, but don't speculate. A We had no such conversations. Q It's a hypothetical. You are a 16 somewhere along the line did you make it clear to them you thought it wasn't a good idea for them to smoke? 17 O This is all a coincidence, or 17 lawyer, you know what a hypothetical is. A I cannot tell you what I would have 18 told my daughter when she was 23, I really can't. 21 I can't conceive it as a conversation we would have A Never did, sir. Q Just never came up? had, frankly. Q That is the nature of the À Never came up. Q And as far as you know, did your hypothetical. It does not matter whether you can conceive of it or not. You are simply asked to daughters ever experiment with smoking?

Page 34 A Not to my knowledge. Q What would have been your advice had they asked for your input?

MR. LONG: I would object to the question. It calls for speculation.

If you know what you would do, Arthur, that is fine, but don't speculate. A At what point in their life? Q 16. A I would have told them I thought they should wait a little while until they were a little older and make a judgment as an adult. 13 Q 19? 15 A I think about the same. It's getting closer to where they could make up their own minds. 16 Q 22?
A I can't give you a cut-off line, sir.
Q Hypothetical situation, your daughter 17 18 19 is 23 years old. A I said to you at 19 I thought I would probably start to cut off and think that they were 23 adult enough at that point to make their own 24 25 decision. Q All right.

presume, even if it's a totally absurd sinuation.

A I have given you the best answer.

Q You are asked to assume that it's occurring. Fine. You are telling me that you just can't conceive of that occurring?

A That is correct.

Q And you are telling me you have no idea what you would say to your daughter if she asked such a question?

A I think at 23 I would have said, you are an adult, make your own decision.

Q Do you think it's good for my health,

Daddy, or bad for my health? What would your answer have been?

MR. LONG: I am going to continue to object to this line of questioning as speculation and conjecture. We are here to get facts. This is not an expert witness, and I don't understand the hypothetical question.

Arthur, again, if you know what you would do in this situation, fine, answer.

But you are not required to engage in

speculation.

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MR. ROSENBLATT: You are required under Florida law to answer questions unless you can assert the privilege by making an objection, such as the one you have made.
You are obviously tipping off a sophisticated witness as to what you want him to say. You know, you object to form, make your objection. You have got a perfect right to do that. But to tell the witness at each point that you don't like the 12 question and what he is here for. He is basically here to answer questions, even though you may think the questions are dumb or inappropriate. MR. LONG: And I am here to make 16 17 MR. ROSENBLATT: But not speaking objections. 19 20 21 Speaking objections are not permitted in Florida. Objections as to form and privilege, but speaking objections are not appropriate.
MR. LONG: I will make my objections as to form and say why I don't

knowledge and information gained as General Counsel, I am going to instruct him not to

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answer the questions.

MS. ROSENBLATT: As a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for Tobacco Research, as a Vice President of Lorillard, and now Senior Vice President of Lorillard, and in view of the multiple meetings Mr. Stevens has had where other people have attended, in my opinion it almost borders on absurdity to assert an 13 attorney-client privilege when asked about the information that is available as to 15 tobacco and health types of questions. And if that is going to be your

17 position, the deponent obviously will have to come to Miami to complete this 19 deposition. Because it is one thing if there is a question asked as to a conversation he has had with Andrew Tisch where there is some possibility of

attorney-client privilege, you know, that you could assert a privilege, but to assert it across the board clearly in his role as

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like the form. I have to preserve it. Q In the hypothetical, Mr. Stevens, if your daughter said to you, do you think smoking is good for my health or bad for my health, what would you say to your daughter? MR. LONG: Same objection as to A I would say there is enough information out there for her to make her own judgment on that issue. judgment on that issue.

Q What is the information out there as to whether smoking is healthy or unhealthy?

MR. LONG: At this point, again, I am going to raise an objection. Getting back to Mr. Stevens' role as General Counsel for Lorillard for a number of years, since 1969, Mr. Stevens, of course, has gathered information concerning smoking and health in 13 15 17 18 19 information concerning smoking and health in 20 21 that time. I think it would be impossible for Mr. Stevens to separate what he learned as General Counsel from anything else. And for that reason, to the extent that Mr. Stevens thinks his answers would require divulging

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a member of the Board of Directors and attending all of the meetings of the Council of Tobacco Research, the discussion of the health consequences of smoking has come up, and that is not something that deals with his role as the General Counsel of So you are just across the board asserting the privilege as to anything on MR. LONG: No, if you want to ask him a specific question as to what knowledge be gained as a CTR Director, that is not an be gained as a CTR Director, that is not an objectionable question. But the problem with taking an attorney's deposition is, according to the case law, and this makes sense, it is so difficult for a person who is an attorney to parse out what he knows from his role as an attorney, what is priviled what it work problem. 15 privileged, what is work product.

And the case law indicates that taking an attorney's deposition certainly is difficult because of the potential of waiver

25 of the privilege in some form. And I am not

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going to sit here and allow him to answer questions and then going to be faced with an argument on your behalf that he has waived it because the question was not specific as to things learned outside his role as General Counsel. Again, if you want to ask him what he knows, what he has learned as a CTR 10 Director, that is why we are here. If you don't want to separate that out from General Counsel, then we have a problem. MS. ROSENBLATT: Well, the New York case law, I have reviewed it on attorneyclient privilege, makes it very difficult 15 to assert that privilege where someone 16 is wearing several hats. And your interpretation of the law, either Florida or New York, is just totally inaccurate.

I mean, it's just totally –

MR. LONG: It may be different than 19 20 21 22 23 MS. ROSENBLATT: The New York case law, if anything, places a much heavier burden on someone asserting an attorney-

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there? Is smoking healthy or bad for you? A I think the general public has an awareness reinforced over many, many years of the statistical association that is out there with respect to cigarette smoking and health. Q That is not what I asked you, Mr. Stevens. I asked you, from your standpoint, is smoking healthy or unhealthy? A Well –
Q is it good for you, is it neutral, is 11 12 it bad for you? A I am saying to you, I understand that there is a considerable body of information, statistical information that associates cigarette smoking with certain diseases, but that the actual cause of many of the diseases associated with cigarette smoking has not scientifically been 19 And it is my understanding that that split of view is well known to the public and is the subject of a great deal of discussion. It's at the very essence of much of the government's program. It's at the foundation of some of the

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client privilege, particularly where third parties have ever been present in any types of conversations. And he is also being deposed in his role as Senior Vice President. He is presently Senior Vice President. He was Vice President. So he obviously learned many things in that role, and you are saying, well, it's similar to the position on the Special Products Division, you are trying to hide behind the whole attorneyclient thing. So we are just going to have to proceed another time and come back with these questions, but my suggestion is to just ask the questions and let him assert his privileges. BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Q You said that certain information was out there in the public domain concerning the issue of smoking and health. In your capacity as Vice President of Lorillard, on the Board of Directors of the Council

for Tobacco Research, what information is out

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warning notices. And that the so-called smoking
and health controversy is a well, very well known
controversy.

Q So what you are telling me is that
the information out there is confusing. You are

of the information out there is confusing. You are telling me there is one body of information that says it's dangerous, it's bad for your health. And there is another body of information that says it's not?

A Well, I didn't suggest that that was

A Well, I didn't suggest that that was confusing. I said that that is -Q You don't think that is confusing to a

13 Q You don't think that is confusing to a
14 layman? There are these experts that say it's bad
15 for you, and there are these experts that say it's
16 not bad for you, Isn't that confusing to a lay
17 person?
18 A I don't know that every lay person

18 A I don't know that every lay person
19 is confused by a disparity of opinions on that
20 subject, or any other subject.
21 The government has different views on

21 The government has different views on 22 other subjects than a lot of the public does. Is 23 the public confused, I don't know. That is your 24 term, not mine.

25 Q Well, how is a guy who enjoys smoking

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2 supposed to figure out whether he should stop or not stop, when according to you there are two bodies of opinion, one which would presumably say it is okay to keep smoking, and the other which would say stop smoking immediately? A The same way that person makes any other judgment on an issue where there are various opinions. He evaluates those pieces of information that are available to him, and he makes his own judgment. 11 12 Q Can you name me one doctor unconnected
13 with the tobacco industry who disagrees with the
14 Surgeon General's warnings? A I don't have a roster of doctors or scientists by name who have opinions on that 15 subject, or any others 17 Q I am not asking you for a roster, I am 18 asking you for one.

A Well, a roster would include one or 19 ten. I don't keep a list of names. Q The warning on the packages - how 23 many brands does Lorillard make? A Five, or six, or seven. Q What are the major ones?

BSA

not on the basis of tests which scientifically demonstrate the basic mechanism for the cause of lung cancer. That it's a compilation of studies. That there are studies to the contrary. Q I am simply asking you, from your standpoint as Vice President of Lorillard, the Surgeon General's warning that is on Lorillard products which says cigarette smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema and may complicate pregnancy, as far as you are concerned that is an 12 untrue statement, based on what you have already just told me? A I said to you, I think it's not based on scientific tests that have demonstrated 16 causation. Q Have you read any of the Surgeon 18 General's reports? A I have read many of the Surgeon General's reports. 20 Q And it is your opinion that in terms of the Surgeon General's reports, he is not basing it on studies which show that causal relationship? 23 MR. LONG: I am going to again
interpose an objection here. It seems to me

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A Kent, True, Newport, Old Gold; those
are the principal brands.

Q Which is the best seller today?

A Newport.

Q The warning that is on a package of
Newport that uses the word "cancer", what does the
warning say?

A It is preceded by attribution to the
Surgeon General. It says, "Warning, cigarette
smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease,
emptysema." Perhaps not in that order, but I think
those are the diseases specified in that warning
notice.

Q So even though that warning says that
cigarette smoking causes cancer, it does not say
anything about a statistical association, it says

anything about a statistical association, it says
it causes cancer, heart disease and emphysema. You
are saying that that is really not true, has not
been scientifically proven?
A I said that the warning notice is
attributed to the Surgeon General. My
understanding is that the Surgeon General reaches
that conclusion on the basis of a compilation of

studies that he performs periodically. That it's

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if you are getting into a line where he has read these reports as General Counsel, and you are asking his opinions on these reports as General Counsel, that is clearly a privileged area involving the work product and the attorney's opinions. And if that is the case, if that is where he read these things, in that capacity, I am going to instruct him not to answer. I am not going to risk a waiver of the attorney-client privilege or work product 12 privilege here.
MS. ROSENBLATT: Well, it is our 14 position, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for Tobacco 16 Research and as a Senior Vice President of 18 Lorillard, he will have read those in that capacity, as well.

MR. LONG: Why don't you ask him 20 21 that? 22 MS. ROSENBLATT: I don't think it is necessary to ask him that, because when he reads a report - I don't think that we

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have to characterize these questions. But if you want to do that - I think we are getting into an area of real silliness. If I have to ask this witness, at his level of sophistication, at his level of experience with the tobacco industry, well, Mr. Stevens, when you read the Surgeon 9 General's report, were you wearing your hat 10 as Director of CTR or were you wearing your 11 General Counsel's hat? I mean, that is 12 absurd. MR. LONG: I think, for purposes 14 of simplicity, we can assume that all of 15 these questions are being asked, in view of your objection, in his role as Senior Vice President, in his prior role as Vice President of Lorillard, and in his role as Director of the Council for Tobacco Research, without having to restate that with each question. We still take the position that these things are discoverable, in his role as General Counsel, as well, without waiving that, but for purposes of every question,

BSA

General Counsel and Vice President. I think, as Mr. Stevens indicated earlier, the Vice President title designation carried no additional responsibilities outside the role of General Counsel. It was simply a position of seniority. MS. ROSENBLATT: In his role as Vice President, and as a member of the Board of Directors for the Council of Tobacco Research, he is obviously interested in reading the various Surgeon General reports, and I don't think it is possible 15 at times to distinguish how many hats he is 16 wearing. 16 wearing.
17 The fact that he is wearing a hat in
18 addition to that of General Counsel does not
19 cloak everything with privilege.
20 And if he is taking the position that
21 as a member of the Board of Directors of the
22 Council for Tobacco Research he does nothing
23 and doesn't read Surgeon General reports and
24 carnot answer the question, you know, assert 24 cannot answer the question, you know, assert 25 the privilege, but, you know, you are just

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it is in all of his roles other than as General Counsel, just to facilitate this deposition. Is that okay?
MR. ROSENBLATT: Sure, yes.
MR. LONG: Let me again state, I am not going to state our position again on allowing him to answer questions interposed by counsel. You may refer to the silliness, but 12 to me, you have noticed a witness that you13 know is General Counsel of Lorillard, yet,14 you intentionally noticed him as a CTR 15 Director. We didn't file a protective order on that basis, because what he does as CTR 16 Director is not in his role as General Counsel, but then you come in and say, we are entitled to go into his role as General Counsel, as well. There are a number of cases that have allowed depositions of lawyers to be quashed on grounds that are well known. You are prefacing questions in his role as both

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frustrating this whole deposition. You are nustraing in swhole deposition. You are making it very difficult to proceed.

MR. LONG: What is frustrating is that you take a General Counsel and notice him as CTR Director, and claim that that includes all areas. What is frustrating is when you say you can question him as Vice President, when that is a level of seniority.

The office of Vice President carries no duties which are outside his role as 12 General Counsel. If you want to ask him that, I think he will confirm that. If you want to ask what he read, what he did as a CTR Director, 15 17 let's get to that.

18 MS. ROSENBLATT: He is a Senior

19 Vice President of Lorillard, and as a Senior

20 Vice President he is involved with liaison related to industry activities, public relationships, governmental relationships The liaison aspect would certainlycover health problems when he is talking

about other industry activities, and you

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2 know, we are not limited to his being a
        member of the Board of Directors of the
        Council for Tobacco Research.
       As I stated, all of the questions will presuppose – will incorporate the fact that he is the Senior Vice President of
        Lorillard, and that he is a member of the
       Board of Directors, and let's just proceed
       with the questions.

MR. LONG: Again, as far as being the Senior Vice President, that carries
       nothing with it except the title of
       seniority. The same way that a junior
       sentonty. The same way that a juntor attorney would, or an associate, or a partner in a law firm. That is just a question of longevity, of seniority.

And when you were asking questions about his external affairs role, I made no
16
18
19
objections.

MS. ROSENBLATT: He testified earlier that his scope of activities changed as Senior Vice President, and what you are
24 saying is contrary to his testimony under
25 oath 20 minutes ago.
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limitestify about external affairs or CTR

Director, but we are not going to sit here
and testify about what he learned and what
he knows as General Counsel of a Defendant
in this case.

Why don't you go back to your last
question about reading the Surgeon General
reports, and either have it read back, or
ask it again, and we can proceed.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT:
Q Isn't it true that the Surgeon
General's reports and conclusions are based on
scientific and medical studies, at least as
contained in the Surgeon General's reports, which
show causation between smoking and lung cancer,
between smoking and heart disease, between smoking
and emphysema?

MR. LONG: Arthur, if you have
studied the reports only in your role as
General Counsel, say so, and then it is
going to be privileged.

A The point exactly is that every
examination I have ever made of the Surgeon
General's report and of smoking and health-related
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MR. LONG: No, it's not.

MS. ROSENBLATT: He talked about his role at Lorillard, separate and apart from General Counsel. He became Senior Vice President.

There is a list of three areas where he had activity, in government relations, public relations, and liaison with various organizations related to industry activities.

And now you are saying that is not true, and all that has happened is because he has been there a long time, they called him a Senior Vice President, General Counsel, so—

MR. LONG: As I said earlier, when you asked him questions about government relations, I made no objection. I think you think that somehow when you have got a different title, Vice President, that expanded his external affairs.

I think he testified, as the company grew, things got larger in scope, but not in the subject area. Again, I will let
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matters is in my capacity as General Counsel, and
 that is because they relate to smoking and health
 litigation.
    Therefore, my view of them, my
 examination of them, my opinions of them, were in
 connection with and were formed in my role as
 General Counsel.
    Q Have you expressed those opinions at
meetings of the Board of Directors of the Council
for Tobacco Research?
   A I have not.
    Q It just never came up at those
meetings? No one ever asked you for your opinion
on that subject, and you never voluntarily
expressed it?
   A That is correct.
Q When did you first have any dealings with the Council for Tobacco Research?

A Almost immediately upon my coming with
A Amnost infinetiately upon my coming white Lorillard, in 1969.

Q And what were those dealings?

A A congnizance of the activities of a CTR, an awareness of what the Council was, and what
it did. And I attended meetings of the Council for
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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(15) Page 59 Tobacco Research Board of Directors. A He was only around a short time after Q When did you become a member of the I arrived. Board of Directors of CTR? O Who was President after Dr. Gardener? A I believe in 1979. Q '79? À Charles Summers (phonetic). O And -À I believe in 1979. A No, I am sorry, that is not true. Q Well, during the period from '69 to That is not true. The President, no, I think -let me correct myself. I think Dr. Little was '79, did you attend meetings? Scientific Director, and whether he had the title A Yes, I did. 10 11 Q In what capacity? of President or not, I don't know. 12 A In my capacity as General Counsel to 12 Q Okay. A Dr. Gardener was scientific Director, the Chief Executive of Lorillard, who attended the meetings as a member of the Board of Directors. and the President at that time, I think, was Henry Q Had you ever heard of CTR before you Raam, R-a-a-m. took the job with Lorillard? Q What was Mr. Raam's background? A Not that I know of.

Q When you first got involved with and A He was an R.J. Reynolds retiree. Q How long was he President of CTR? A Four or five years. I am not exactly sure the term of his tenure. knowledgeable about CTR, who was the President of

He had been an award-winning designee, I think at the Woods Hole Laboratories. Q Who was President after Mr. Little? A I think Dr. Gardener, William Gardener.

Q What was his background?

A He was in – I don't recall whether 6 Dr. Gardener was a Ph.D. or M.D., but his specialty was cancer research, as I recall. He had been President of the International Cancer Union, or I may have the title wrong, but it was a prestigious cancer research 14 Q What institution was Dr. Gardener connected with, if any; medical school, hospital? A I don't recall. 18 Q How about Mr. Little, do you know what 19 institution he was associated with? A He was not a medical doctor. Q No, I understand. A As far as I know, his prior connection had been to Woods Hole. He may have been in the government, I am not certain. Q Who was -

A I think it was Clarence Cook Little.

Q What was Mr. Little's background? A My understanding is, he was a scientist. His precise discipline, I don't know. Although I think he was a biologist.

CTR?

Page 60 2 as an attorney at Reynolds. Not in terms of formal training, that I am aware of. Q In 1969, what was your understanding of the purpose of CTR? 6 A To fund independent scientific research into tobacco use and health, with funds supplied by the tobacco industry. Through a procedure of principally grants and aid to independent researchers to communicate - to investigate that subject and communicate it to the public. 14 Q Has that role changed any, right up until the present time? A No, not to my knowledge. Q That is still essentially the 16 18 function? A Yes, sir. Q How is that information communicated to the general public? A In a variety of ways. The research grants are published in peer review publications by the investigators. The Council for Tobacco Research

Q What was Mr. Raam's background?

Q As far as you know, no medical or scientific background?

A He - other than that perhaps acquired

A He was an attorney.

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24

been proven.

If it were proven, that could hurt

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issues an annual report, with an abstract of all of the investigations which have been the subject of publication during that year.

That report is widely disseminated to scientific and academic institutions, and libraries. It's the subject of a press release to the general media by the Council. In many instances the institution of which the grantee - with which the grantee is affiliated, will publish the work or will publicize its publication. I understand that frequently the peer review publication, itself, will publicize or feature in press releases and communications to the medical and scientific community the fact that the work has been published. In many instances the investigator, in addition to publishing his work, and I emphasize that it's in peer review publications, will frequently make it the subject of a presentation of medical and scientific information. And it's not unusual for a CIR grantee's publication to be the subject of general media attention, New York Times, Wall Street

A I have no idea. I am not able to crystal ball the future of science. Q My goodness, I mean, that is almost 40 years. They are still spending millions of dollars. We are still researching. We still don't have an answer. In your opinion, although not in the mind of the Surgeon General, but in your opinion and the opinion of the tobacco industry, there is still not a definitive answer as to whether or not cigarette smoking causes lung cancer or heart disease, is there?

A No, but no more so than there is an 13 answer as to what causes a whole host of other types of cancer. The subject of causation of cancer is an extremely complex issue. One that we all hope will be solved in our lifetime. Q Well, I don't know that we all do hope that. I don't know that the tobacco industry's executives really hope that, because as long as it remains an open question, you keep on selling your cigarettes to people who say, well, hey, it has not

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Journal. Things of that sort.

Q When was the Council for Tobacco

Research originally formed, even if it may have had

a different name at one time?

A I learned in 1969 that it had been

formed in 1954.

Q And is it your understanding that its

charter, its mandate, its purpose has been

essentially the same from '54 until today?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, are they any closer to answering

the fundamental question as to whether or not

cigarette smoking causes disease?

A They are no further away nor closer

than any other part of the scientific or medical

community is. It's an ongoing subject.

It receives a great deal of time and

attention of the medical community and the

scientific community, not just the CTR.

Q When do you think there is going to be

an answer to the question, does cigarette smoking

cause lung cancer, to be specific?

Do you think there will ever be an

answer?

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business; isn't that true? Isn't that true? 2 A I am sorry, would you repeat the question? Obviously, if it were proven and established in the public mind 100 percent that cigarette smoking does, in fact, cause cancer, heart disease, and other diseases, that would hurt business, wouldn't it? A It might.

Q It might, Mr. Stevens? 12 A Yes, it might. Q You are not sure about that, that it would obviously hurt business, it only might hurt 16 A That is my testimony. It might hurt 18 business, yes. Q is there anything on the horizon that you see where you know, within a year, or two, or five years, through all the money being spent and all the grants being issued by CTR, that there is

23 going to be a definitive answer to that question?
 24 A I am unable to answer that question.
 25 I am not involved in every research, and every

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     laboratory, and every bench, either in connection with the CTR-funded work or any other work.
         Q But the CTR is, according to your
     understanding, presently aggressively researching that very issue, does cigarette smoking cause
      cancer, heart disease and other diseases?
         A Let me make clear the CTR itself does
      not do any research. It funds independent research
     by other grantees.
Yes. Yes, sir, that is being, amongst other issues, aggressively researched.
     Q Okay.
Would you say, if you had to say the chief focus, and I understand that CTR, itself,
     does not do the research, it issues grants. But
     would you say that that is - that is, in fact, and always has been the main focus of CTR, to really
     answer that question, try to answer that question
20
     in a definitive way, and really has not done it as
     yet?
21
        A The CTR's research program is not
23
     limited to cancer research.
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Q Nor was my question. My question -

A But you kept saying cancer research.

diseases. Those are the mechanisms that they are examining. Q Do you read the research results every year as they come out? A I read some of the research results. I certainly look with some care at the annual report, which contains abstracts. However, there are hundreds of 10 abstracts in number. Some 300, I think, were published in 1992, which was the subject of the last report. From time to time, I will read a

14 fuller abstract as it appears in a peer review journal. I do not read, nor do I have familiarity with every publication which is the subject of a CTR grant.

I might add that all of that reading 18 19 is in connection with my capacity as General 20 Counsel. 21 Q Why would none of that reading be done 22 in your capacity as a Director of CTR? A Because the responsibility for the determination of the program and the research at CTR is solely and wholly the function of the

# Q No, my question — A Could we hear the question, sir? Q Let me — my question was, the focus of the CTR is on the question of does cigarette smoking cause cancer, heart disease and other diseases. I am talking about a broad spectrum. A The CTR's program is directed to a variety of diseases which are asserted to be related to cigarette smoking. They include cancer, heart disease, respiratory infections. Q And that was the focus of the CTR from 1954 until today, does cigarette smoking cause disease? A Yes, and it extends beyond lung cancer, heart disease, and emphysema. That is my point. The scope of the research extends beyond those diseases that you have enumerated. Q Well, what other diseases are associated with cigarette smoking other than cancer and heart disease? A Well, I can — I would rather tell you that the CTR focuses on heart disease, respiratory, circulatory problems, physiology, immunology, biochemistry, cell biology, rather than the

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Scientific Advisory Board, an independent group.
So I am reading this information after
the fact, and I am reading it in my capacity as
General Counsel, so that I am aware, generally
speaking, of the current science in relation to
smoking and health as it relates to litigation.
Q Do you have anything to do with the
issuing of grants by CTR?
A No.
It I hesitate, because the tobacco
companies supply the funds, and the funds are used
for the grant. But the actual determination of a
grant, any - I have absolutely nothing to do with.
(Whereupon, Mr. Bonner entered the
room.)
Q Who decides whether - I mean,
obviously, there is a finite amount of money to be
spent, and I assume there are more applications
asking for money than could be granted; is that
assumption correct?
A I believe so.
Q Okay.
So, who makes the decision, yes to
this grant, no to that grant application?

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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(18) Page 69 Page 71 A The Scientific Advisory Board of the A Dr. Alex Spears. Q Anyone else? A No, sir. Council for Tobacco Research. Q Do you ever attend those meetings? A I do not attend those meetings. Q Mr. Tisch does not go? Q Who is the President for the Council À He does not. of Tobacco Research? Q Who attends, for R.J. Revnolds, Q Who anencs, for R.J. Reyholds, meetings?

A Whoever their representatives on the Board of Directors happen to be, from time to time. Occasionally, perhaps one of their counsel. By the way, I can't assert unequivocally that Mr. Tisch has never attended, but I do not recall that he has.

Q Who are the members of the Board of Directors of the Council for Tobacco Research? A Dr. James Glenn. Q What kind of doctor is he? A He is a medical doctor. Q What field, do you know? 11 A I think his specialty was urology, or 13 is urology. 13 Q Do you have contact with him? 15 A I do. Q How frequently? A A couple of times a year, three, four, Directors of the Council for Tobacco Research?

A They are executives from each of the 17 tobacco companies, which support the Council 18 five times a year. financially.

Q And those tobacco companies are, in Q The Council for Tobacco Research has 19 its main office, where? addition to Lorillard, who else?

A Philip Morris, Reynolds, Brown &
Williamson, and American Tobacco. And there are A Here in Manhattan. 21 Q How far is your office from that 23 office? A 20 blocks, 23 blocks. some additional grower's groups or wholesaler's 24 Q How often do you have occasion to groups. But you asked for, and I supplied you

Page 70 physically be at the CTR offices in Manhattan? A Almost without exception, I would say twice a year, perhaps three times. Q And what are those occasions when you go there? A Attendance at Board of Directors meetings, or an annual meeting for the Council of Tobacco Research. Q What is the purpose of the Board of 11 Directors meetings? A To conduct the business of the Board 13 as it relates to the Council. Q Well, what is the business of the 15 Board as it relates to the Council? A Similar to that of the Board of 17 Directors of any other organization, it oversees its general purpose and function. It has some ministerial and fiscal responsibilities. Q Does anyone else from Lorillard, other than you, attend the Board of Directors meetings of 23 CTR? A Yes, sir. Q Who?

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with, the names of the cigarette manufacturing companies. Q Do the Presidents and CEOs usually attend? A Those who attend normally are the company representatives who are on the Board of Directors, and that is over the years a changing cast of people. Some of them are CEOs, some of them are not. If you want to ask me specifically about an individual, and I can discern whether they were or were not Chief Executive Officer, then I can answer your question. Q I am trying to get a handle as to whether or not the usual attendance, and I understand that the President or CEO may change over a period of time, but usually in attendance at a Board of Directors meetings of CTR, usually are not the Presidents and/or CEOs attending those A You have stated it in the negative. Are you asking me whether that is the usual complement?

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A Let me answer the question by saying
that the Board of Director representatives of CTR
usually are the chief tobacco operating company
executive, and sometimes the second director is a
person from the research and development function
of the manufacturing company.
In some instances, from time to time,
a cigarette company's Board of Director
representative may have been or is an attorney. Q Well, you have told me, as I
understand it, that from Lorillard you and
Dr. Spears usually attend?
A We are the current members of the
Board of Directors from Lorillard.
   Q Okay.
   Does every other company usually send
two people, as a practical matter, to the Board of
Directors?
   A Generally, yes.
   Q Okay.
   Now, in the case of Lorillard, neither
you nor Dr. Spears are President or CEO?
   A That is correct.
Q Okay.
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Q Why doesn't Mr. Tisch go?
            A Because he is not a member of the
       Board of Directors
            Q Why isn't he? Obviously, if he wanted
        to be, he would be.
            A Because he and/or his predecessor
       selected Dr. Spears and me.
      selected Dr. Spears and me.

Q Do you know why?

I mean, does he find the meetings
boring and he would rather have you go?

A No, sir, that is not the reason.

Q Well, what is the reason?

A The reason Dr. Spears is a
representative is because —

Q I am not asking why he is a
representative, I am asking why doesn't Mr. Tisch
go? Why did Mr. Tisch choose to have the two of
you go rather than him go?
10
11
13
14
15
16
       you go rather than him go?

A Because he chose to have his senior
19
       scientific person as a representative, and his senior external affairs person as a representative.
           Q And my question to you is, do you know
       why he made that decision?

A Well, for one thing, we were in place
24
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How often does that happen with
respect to the other companies, that at a Board of
Directors meeting, the two representatives from a
cigarette manufacturing company would not be either
a President or CEO?
A I can't answer that without
speculating on past attendance. I just don't know.
Q Well, you wouldn't have to speculate.
You are there, you attend the meetings.
A But I don't have a photographic memory
of who has attended every meeting, and in what
capacity, sir.
Q I would have figured that you would
have a general memory.
Is it usually a President, is it
usually a General Counsel?
A I thought I answered your question and
said that most frequently the Board of Director
representative from the tobacco companies to the
CTR is the Chief Executive Officer of the tobacco
operating function, and the second one is sometimes
a senior or the senior research and development
person, and sometimes the second representative is
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       when he became Chief Executive, so he reaffirmed
       that. And his - my assumption is that he feels we
      trait. And his - my assumption is that he teels we are the best people suited to represent the company at the Council for Tobacco Research.

Q After one of those meetings, do you give Mr. Tisch or anyone else a report, a detailed report as to what occurred at the meeting?

A Sometimes, yes, not always. From time to time we will
      to time we will.
          Q Okay.
A Sometimes more detailed than others.
          Q Is a permanent record kept of those
       memorandums, reports, however they may be
      designated?

A They are oral reports.
Q Oral reports?
15
16
17
18
          À Yes, sir.
19
          Q Never in writing?
          A They are oral reports. Never in
20
          Q Is that by design?
A Not that I am aware of.
23
      Q I mean, you never got an instruction,
"Don't put anything in writing, just give it to me,
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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(20) Page 79 Page 77 orally"? 2 A Two or three pages. A No such instruction. Q And do you retain them? Q It just worked out that way? A I do. A That is our practice. Q You have possession and control of Q Olcay. them? How long do these meetings generally A Yes. Q Okay. What is usually discussed at these meetings, in specific terms? I mean, do you A Which meetings? Q The meetings we have been talking 10 discuss the giving of grants; do you discuss 11 about. MR. LONG: You are talking about general policy? A The meetings generally consist of a, both general and specific review of – by Dr. Glenn, of the activities of the Council in the two meetings; are you talking about my meetings with Mr. Tisch after the other 15 meetings? ensuing period, between the last meeting and that 16 16 Q Okay. 17 I will be more lawyer-like so you will 17 17 meeting.
18 The June meeting is generally an
19 update since the prior year-end December meeting;
20 a report of the number of grants that have been
21 approved, and any fiscal or administrative or
22 personnel matters, some discussion perhaps of a
23 particular grantor, a grantee that is of unusually
24 noteworthy value because of the prestige of the
25 investigator or the institution or the nature of 18 be more comfortable.
19 A No, so I will be more precise. I am not uncomfortable. Q I have a tendency to be very imprecise, which probably explains my success in front of juries. Yes, the Board of Director meetings, how long do they usually last?

A About two hours. A About two nours.

Q Who generally chairs those meetings?

A The President, Dr. Glenn.

Q Are minutes taken?

A Yes. Q By who, usually? A The secretary of the Council for Tobacco Research, Lorraine Pollice. Q Has she been doing that for a number 11 of years?
12 A For as long as I have been involved,
13 as best I recall. Q Is it a verbatim taking of minutes? 15 I mean, does she take shorthand or use a court reporting-type of machine? A She does not use a shorthand machine, and I do not think the minutes are a verbatim transcript. Q Okay. Are you sent a copy of those minutes? A Yes, sir. Q And, I mean, are the minutes themselves, when they are transcribed, are we talking about two or three pages or twenty pages?

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of new areas in which grant applications are being received. There will be a report as to whether the SAB has met in the interim period. The June meeting will frequently, and I may have this confused with the December meeting, I am not positive, but at one or more meetings of 10 the Board it's not unusual for a grantee, either past or present, or some other researcher, whether or not a CTR grantee, to make a presentation of a particular research activity that is under way or that has just been published, rather technical and rather detailed.

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And at the December meeting, there is a consideration and a formal approval of the budget for the next year. 18 Q There is a June meeting and a December

19 20 21 meeting?

There will sometimes be a discussion

2

14

the work.

A Yes.

Q I was under the impression the Board 22 23

of Directors met more frequently than twice a year.

A No, I think they meet twice a year.

Q Twice a year?

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       A Yes.
    Q Are both those meetings generally held at the New York office of CTR?
      A Yes.
       Q Is there any kind of annual convention
    of the tobacco industry where the President of CTR
    attends, and you attend, as well?
      A No, sir.

Q What was the amount of the last budget
10
    for CTR?
11
       A Approximately $26 million.
       Q Has that been fairly consistent within
13
   the last four or five years?

A Certainly within the last three or four years. Whether five or six – over the last
    number of years.
      Q Who is the No. 2 person at CTR after
    Dr. Glenn, if you know?
   A I am drawing a blank on the name of
the scientific director. It will come to me.
       Q McAllister?
       À Yes, Harmon McAllister.
       Q How often do you have occasion to
    interact with him, with Dr. McAllister?
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1 Q Not at all.
2 Q Not at all.
3 Other than attending the meetings of
4 the Board of Directors of CTR, what other
5 connection do you have with CTR?
6 A Other than in my capacity as a member
7 of the Board of Directors?
8 Q No, other than attending meetings.
9 I mean, if in your capacity of being
10 on the Board of Directors you do other things in
11 connection with CTR, that is what I am asking you.
12 A I have no involvement with the CTR
13 other than in my capacity as a Director. My other
14 involvements – I have no other involvements that
15 extend beyond my participation in Board meetings.
16 My participation in a preliminary
17 budget review, from time to time I will get a
18 telephone call from Dr. Glenn with respect to a –
19 an aspect of the CTR program that relates to my
20 role as Director, and he does not want to convene
21 a meeting, and he has an administrative or
22 ministerial matter.
23 This year I am serving as Chairman of
24 a Committee of the CTR Board of Directors known as
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25 the Compensation and Succession Committee, which

Page 82 A Very rarely, other than in connection with the Board meetings and one — at least once a year in approximately — sometime in October, Dr. Glenn and Dr. McAllister make calls on each of the individual companies and sit with their CTR Directors for a preliminary review of the budget for the following year, so I had occasion to interact at that time with Dr. McAllister.

Q Has the Lorillard contribution to the budget been pretty constant within, let's say, the last five years? A Yes. Yes, it has.
Q And how much is that?
A About 1.6 million, 1.7 million. 13 15 Q How much does Philip Morris generally 16 17 put in? A I don't know.
Q Who puts in A I mean, I have not done the
calculation. It's done on roughly a market share 18 basis, considerably more than that. 23 Q Other than attending the Board of 24 A Do you mind if I stand? 25

Page 84 deals with, essentially, compensation for those staff members at CTR whose salaries are above the level which is delegated to the responsibility of Dr. Glenn. Q Explain that. A Dr. Glenn has, has authority for salary increases for staff members below a certain level, and I think it's \$125,000 per annum. And anything above that he needs to get approval from the Board of Directors. He does that by first reviewing it 12 with this Compensation and Succession Committee, who make decisions on the basis of their consideration, and act for the Board in that 16 regard. Q Who else – I am sorry. A It's not unusual – it's a function 17 18 not dissimilar to the compensation Board of any 19 Board. 20 Q Who else is on the Compensation and Succession Committee? 22 A Mr. Campbell of Philip Morris, Mr. James Johnson at Reynolds, Mr. Don Johnson at American, and Mr. Tom Sandefeur at Brown &

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     Williamson.
                                                                                                   you refer, is gained as a result of his
                                                                                                   conversations with his litigating counsel
        Q Is Dr. Glenn at the New York office
     five days a week on a regular basis, as far as you
                                                                                                   and is privileged information, and I am
                                                                                                   instructing him not to answer.
                                                                                                      Q What is the Special Projects Division
        A No, sir, he is not. His duties - his
     duties require about 140 days a year, total. Most
                                                                                                   of CTR?
   of which, I would say about 120 of which are spent at the New York office. The other 20 are spent in CTR-related travel and business.

Q What does Dr. Glem get paid?

A His compensation for 1993 is $250,000.

Q Have you ever known Dr. Glenn before he took the role at President?
                                                                                                      A All that I know about the Special
                                                                                                   Projects Division of CTR in my role as a CTR
                                                                                                  Director was that such a division existed. Every
                                                                                                  other single bit of knowledge that I have about CTR Special Projects, I acquired in function with – in my role as General Counsel.
                                                                                             Well, at the various Board of
Directors meetings of CTR, certainly the work of
the Special Projects Division would be discussed
from time to time, wouldn't it?
    he took the role as President?
15
        A I had not met him personally.
        Q What is --
        A I am sorry - before his position at
    CTR as -
                                                                                              18
                                                                                                      A No.
18
       Q President?
                                                                                                      Q This never came up?
                                                                                              19
                                                                                                      A Other than a reference to it being -
        A Yes. I knew him in his prior position
    at CTR as Scientific Director.
                                                                                                  in the context of its inclusion in a separate
       O And it was in that capacity that you
                                                                                                   financial statement reference, there was no
                                                                                                   discussion of CTR's Special Projects at the CTR
    first met him?
                                                                                                  Board of Directors meetings, of which I have any
       A That is correct.
        Q What is the status of the 1,500
                                                                                                  knowledge.
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documents? MR. LONG: I am going to object to this question. This is clearly in the area of his role as General Counsel. Clearly an ambiguous question, what is the status. But we are not going to talk about the 15,000 documents, those are privileged. THE WITNESS: You mean 1,500? MR. LONG: 1,500 documents. Are we close to where we can take a break? 12 MR. ROSENBLATT: Sure, you can take a break at any time. (Whereupon, a recess was taken at this 16 time.) BY MR. ROSENBALTT: Q Mr. Stevens, when I asked you about the status of the 1,500 documents, as we were talking about CTR, you knew what I was referring to, didn't you?

MR. LONG: I am going to object again. It's my understanding that the totality of Mr. Stevens' knowledge concerning the 1,500 documents, to which

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Page 88 Q So you are telling me that as a member of the Board of Directors of CTR, other than knowing that there was such a thing as the man knowing that there was such a thing as the special Projects Division, you had no idea in that capacity, you had no idea of what the Special Projects Division did or what its purpose was?

A In that capacity, that is correct.

Q Well, I certainly assume that after the Wall Street Caywal article grapes and I am. 10 the Wall Street Journal article appeared, and I am sure you are familiar with that article, which basically the - the thrust of which was that the Council for Tobacco Research, and in particular the Special Projects Division of the Council for Tobacco Research, was a fraud and that its research was a fraud. That after that very negative article 18 about CTR and the tobacco industry was published in the Wall Street Journal, was not the article discussed at a Board of Directors meeting of CTR? A Not to my knowledge. Q How about after the Haines decision received some publicity, and where Judge Sarokin made the very insulting and negative statements about the tobacco industry and about CTR, was

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      that decision or anything said by Judge Sarokin discussed at a Board of Directors meeting of CTR?
           A Not to my knowledge.
      Q And is it a fact that the Board of
Directors of CTR, as a policy, agreed not to
discuss these sensitive things, so that, as is
being done today, work product privilege, attorney-
client privilege could be asserted so as to allow
to prove to grouper questions dealing with these
      you not to answer questions dealing with these
     sensitive topics?

A That is absolutely incorrect. I have no knowledge of any discussion or consideration by the CTR at any level, certainly not by the Board
12
      of Directors, to engage in any policy of not discussing any particular item at all in order to cloak it in privilege.

Q The language of Judge Sarokin in the
15
16
      Haines case was so strong and so powerful, it
      just seems incredible to me that it would not be
      discussed at a Board of Directors meeting, absent
      an agreement that we should not discuss this. How
      could that not come up?
           A I can't speak for the other members of
      the Board. It did not come up.
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I certainly didn't consider it
        necessary to rehash any of that.
           Q Why was there a need for a Special
        Projects Division within the Council for Tobacco
       MR. LONG: Do you know this outside your role as General Counsel,
        through information that is not privileged
      or a work product, then you can answer,
but if you don't know, I instruct you not
       to answer.
      A Everything that I learned on Special
Projects, I learned immediately on coming with
Lorillard as General Counsel and learned it in my
capacity as General Counsel.

Q What was so wrong about Judge
Sarokin's opinion in the Haines case? How come he
15
16
17
18
      didn't get –

MR. LONG: I object. You are clearly asking for the opinions of a lawyer involved in the litigation as to the merits
19
20
       of this specific opinion.
We are not going to engage in giving you his legal opinions on this.
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Q How come you didn't mention it?

Did you see that article in the Wall

Street Journal?

A I did.

Q Did you see —

A I did.

Q Okay.

A In view of the fact that the Wall

Street Journal article, as I read it, was predicated almost exclusively on Judge Sarokin's opinion, and because in my judgment, Judge Sarokin's opinion was so blatently incorrect in its premise and, therefore, in the Wall Street Journal article's premise, that the CTR research was a fraud, in my judgment I didn't think it deserved my raising it, as a member of the CTR Board of Directors, therefore, I did not.

Q Not even to the extent of pointing out why Judge Sarokin's premise was so faulty?

A The Wall Street Journal article was not the first public or other consideration of the Sarokin opinion. The tobacco industry had expressed its disagreement with the Sarokin
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opinion, both in court proceedings and otherwise.

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I am instructing you not to answer.
MR. ROSENBLATT: I am not asking
for his legal opinions or interpretations.
      He said as a factual matter that basically Judge Sarokin had his facts so wrong that he wouldn't even dignify it with a
  6
       discussion.
      discussion.

Q So I am asking you, what did Judge
Sarokin get wrong?

A You are asking me –

MR. LONG: You are asking the
General Counsel of a Defendant in the case,
his plant of the Judge's opinions in the
10
13
14 his views of the Judge's opinions in the
15
16
          Mr. Stevens' views are gathered from
     his discussion as counsel, perhaps from his discussions with people at Lorillard, which
17
      are privileged.
         I am instructing him not to answer.
          We are getting into an area here where
      you are asking an attorney to comment on an
      area where he is involved.
          Q What is your involvement in the Haines
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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(24) Page 93 Page 95 Defendant? A We are a Defendant. A That is correct. Q What is your involvement in the Haines Q And was it the same law firm case? representing Lorillard in the Cipollone case? A My company is a party Defendant. I am 5 A Yes. responsible for the supervision and the conduct of Q Did you attend the Supreme Court the legal affairs of the company, as General Counsel. Therefore, outside counsel and inside arguments in Cipollone? A I did -Q Who argued counsel who have day-to-day involvement with the 10 case report to me. A - in my capacity as General Counsel. Q Who argued on behalf of Lorillard, if I have ultimate responsibility for the 11 17 representation of the company in that action.
18 Q Did you hire the outside counsel who
19 was defending Lorillard in the Haines case? 13 anyone? A I am having trouble with his name. MR. LONG: Bartow? A Of course. 15 15 THE WITNESS: Thank you. Q And which law firm is that? 16 16 A My recollection has been refreshed. Bartow Farr, Esq. A Shook, Hardy & Bacon.
Q And they report to you?
A They report directly to someone who 17 18 18 19 Q What is his firm? 19 A I don't know. 20 reports to me. And, therefore, they report to me. MR. LONG: For the record, it has changed since he argued it.
Q Where is he from, what city?
A Washington, D.C.; Bartow Farr, Esq., but I don't remember the firm. Q Okay. Who is the person they report to 21 22 23 directly? A James Cherry has the day-to-day responsibilities for the supervision of litigation,

Page 94 and he reports directly to me. Q What is the status of the Haines case now? MR. LONG: Well – MR. ROSENBLATT: That is just a factual question.
MR. LONG: Don't answer it. That is obviously privileged 10 information. He is an attorney in the 11 Q I take it you - what was your role in Cipollone? Were you involved in that? A As compared to the role that I just 15 described --16 Q No, not compared with anything. A Exactly the same. Q Okay 19 A And that would be true with respect 20 to any other case in which the company is a 21 litigant. Q And you are not restricting that to cases where the Plaintiff is asserting that smoking cigarettes harmed their health, but any kind of lawsuit where Lorillard would be a

Page 96 Q You were there as a spectator? 3 À Yes. Q Has your deposition been taken in any other case? A No; no, sir. O This is a first? À Yes, sir. 8 Q You seem real happy with that. A I am delighted. 10 Q Are you? 11 Q Are you?

MS. ROSENBLATT: Can't you tell?

Q What exactly did you do in connection
with the proposed ban of smoking on airlines? I
mean, obviously, that is something that you were
against, your company was against; correct?

A To the extent that the proposed ban
of smoking on airlines became a legislative matter,
it fell within the gambit of my responsibility for
government relations, and I engaged in discussions
and information gathering with respect to the 12 15 and information gathering with respect to the legislation in relation to the lobbying efforts that were extended by the industry in connection 23 with it. 24

Q Is it accurate to say that the

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       industry was uniformly against the all inclusive
       ban on smoking on domestic airlines?
           A Yes, I think so.
Q Why do you think the tobacco industry
       lost on that issue? Your lobbyers weren't good
       enough, or -
           A There were more votes against us than
       there were for us.
      Q Yes, but why? Why do you think that was?
 10
 11
          MR. LONG: I object to that
12
       question. It calls for speculation.
13
     question. It calls for speculation.

A I really can't say.

Q Who was the chief public relations arm or lobbying arm that was utilized by Lorillard and/or the tobacco industry to defeat that ban?

A The evidence would have been coordinated and participated in by the Tobacco
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
       Institute.
      Other organizations opposed the legislation, including some elements of the airline industry. I believe the — I believe the airlines operators at one time opposed it.

Whether in the last bill it became
21
22
23
24
```

BSA

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A That is correct.
     Q When you used to fly, when smoking was still permitted, I take it you sat in the non-smoking section?
         A Not necessarily. It depends upon
      where I was going, who I was traveling with, what
     my other desires were for a seat, for example, with
      respect to an aisle or an emergency aisle. I am
      kind of a long-legged fellow.
        Q Did cigarette smoke bother you?
13
         A Sometimes it did, sometimes it didn't.
        Q When it did, what was it about the
     smoke that bothered you, just uncomfortable or -
A Uncomfortable is - I wouldn't
15
     characterize it as uncomfortable, I just – sometimes I preferred not to be in the smoking section, sometimes it didn't concern me at all.
17
        Q Did your parents smoke?
        A My mother smoked for a number of
22 years, and my recollection is she stopped when she
23 was in her early 50s. My father died when I was
24 seven years old, so I have no recollection of his
    practices in that regard.
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law, whether they were active in their opposition
or not, I don't recall, but at one time they had
been.
What I am saying is that the industry
was not alone in its opposition to the proposal.
Q Did you have a hands-on role in
connection with trying to get that ban defeated?
A I never have a hands-on role, sir, in
the sense that I don't go down and lobby, I don't
make contact with lobbyers, other than the Tobacco
Institute.
So in that sense, not hands-on, but if
that is the definition that you are using.
Q The Tobacco Institute had the primary
role in that regard, the ban on smoking in
airlines?
A For the tobacco manufacturers, as far
as I know, they did. But I don't – I am not privy
to what individual companies may have made in the
way of other engagements of lobbyers, but our
efforts were handled by the Tobacco
Institute, as opposed to Lorillard doing it on its
own?

2 Q Okay. 3 Did your mother remarry? A No. She lived until she was 82. Q Why did she stop, do you know? A I have no idea. I was a child when 5 6 she did. Q You never had a discussion about it over the years, you know, how long she smoked, how heavy a smoker, why she stopped? A I never had a discussion with her about how long she smoked, about why she stopped. She was what I would describe as a moderate smoker. I think she smoked considerably less than a pack a Q Was she employed? 17 18 À No. 19 Q Do you have siblings? 21 Q How many? À Two. 23 Q Brothers, sisters? A I have a brother and a sister. Q Let's talk about the brother first.

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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(26) Page 101 Page 103 What is his name? A Older, six years. A Milton. Q Is she a smoker? Q And younger or older? A Formerly. A He is eight years my senior. Q And was she - when she was a smoker, Q is he a smoker? was she on again, off again? A I don't ever remember inquiring of my A No. siblings as to the regularity. She smoked many, many years ago. I have not seen her smoke in Q Never smoked? A Formerly a smoker. Q Formerly a smoker? 25 years. Q Do you know why she quit? 10 À Yes, sir. 11 À I have no idea. Q Okay. 12 12 Q It just amazes me that the business you are in, that your brother and sister wouldn't have mentioned why they quit or why they didn't How long did he smoke?

A I don't know. On and off through his adult life, as I remember, but I have no precise indication of how many years he smoked. 16 I will take your word for it, but it is - and you are telling me they never did, never Q And that -A He has not smoked for many years. 18 Q 20 years? 19 volunteered anything? A 15, maybe. 20 A And I am under oath. Q Okay. 21 Q I understand. Is your brother employed at the You describe him as an on and off 22 present time? smoker when he was smoking. Do I understand that 23 A No, my brother is retired. Q From what? to mean that there would be occasions he would quit for a couple of months and then go back to it, and

Page 102 then maybe smoke for a few, a couple of years, and then quit? Was it that kind of a pattern?

A That is my general impression, but I – I can't tell you that I know precisely what his smoking practices were. O Okay. A I have a very distinct recollection that at times in his life he has smoked, and at other times he has not.

Q What precipitated him quitting, do you 12 know? A No.

Q Anything health-related? 13 14 15 I mean, was he going into the hospital for surgery or something? A I don't have any idea whether his ending smoking whenever he did had any relationship to health. I just don't have that knowledge. Q Okay. Where does he live? A He lives in Plymouth, Massachusetts. 23 Q What is your sister's name? A Ethel. Q Younger or older?

Page 104 A Most recently, in the last 10 or 15 years of his life, he was engaged in the hospitality industry. He was a General Manager, an Assistant General Manager, a Food and Beverage Manager of hotels and convention-type facilities. Q Hotels, where? A I am trying to think of the name.

Retreats, where you go and have a business retreat.

Principally in the Cape Cod area.

Q Did your brother have any health 10 11 problems? 12 A My brother has had some vascular problems in his legs many years ago, and had a heart attack at one point. 13 14 15 Q Did he have the heart attack before 17 he quit smoking or after he quit smoking, if you 18 know? A I - that is why I answered your question earlier, I can't correlate his smoking experience to his heart attack. My general impression is that he had 23 stopped smoking considerably before his heart

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attack.

Q How is his health now?

25

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        A Good. His heart attack was 12, 15
     years ago.
     Q Was your sister employed during a substantial part of her acult life?
        A Yes, with some time out while she was
     raising her children.
        Q Okay.
A And went back to work some years ago
    after her children were raised.
        Q What kind of work?
A Well, at one time she was a secretary
    and worked in the advertising business, as a very young woman. When she went back to the work force, she became engaged in the human resources end of the business. And she was a benefits person, and a
     personnel person, and a hiring manager, that kind
     of thing.

Q Who was her employer then, if you
18
20
     know?
        A She had a number of them.
Q Okay.
23
        She was based, where?
        A In New Jersey for the most part.
        Q What city?
```

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        Q Well, what were her reasons? What
      reasons did she express?
        A She was uncomfortable in the presence
  5
      of smoke.
        Q Did she say why, specifically?
        À No.
     Q I mean, can you – do you ever
remember her – because sometimes someone will have
10
     a particular thing that they saw a relative die
     A Principally because my father-in-law
was a cigar smoker, and she didn't like cigar
13
14
     smoke.
    Q Did he also smoke cigarettes?

A No.
Q Growing up, do you know, in terms of your moder-in-law growing up, were her parents
15
16
17
18
     smokers?
    A I have no idea.
Q I don't believe I asked you for your
daughters' names. Let's take them one at a time.
20
        A I have a daughter Beth.
```

A Almost exclusively. She lives in
Teaneck.
Q How is her health?
A Excellent.
Q Never had cancer?
A No.
Q Never had a heart attack?
A No, sir.
Q Or heart problems?
A No, sir.
Q Emphysema?
A No, sir.
Q Have you ever had a relative or close friend who had lung cancer?
A My wife's mother died from lung cancer; so it was diagnosed.
Q Was your wife's mother a smoker?
A She was not.
Q As far as you know, she never smoked?
A She absolutely never smoked.
Q Was she opposed to smoking?
A Violently.
Q How did she express that opposition?
A Vocally.

Page 108 Q What kind of work does she do? A She is a fixed income investment saleswoman for Citicorp Investing. O She lives, where? A On the West Side of Manhattan. A Cot the West Side of Mannattan.

Q What does her husband do?

A He is a high yield equity operative for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

Q Is he a smoker?

A He is not. Q And your other daughter? A Lee, Lee, Q Does Lee work? 12 13 14 15 A She does. 16 Q What kind of work? A The same thing. 17 Q Same thing as – A The same thing as her sister. Q Okay. 18 19 20 21 The same company? 22 A Morgan Guaranty. Q She's married? 23 A She is.

O And what does her husband do?

Q Is Beth employed? A Yes.

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                                                                                                                                                                                                              XMAX(28)
BSA
                                                                                                                                                             Page 111
                                             Page 109
          A He is a doctor.
                                                                                                                      which you are referring?
          Q Any particular specialty?
                                                                                                                         MR. ROSENBLATT: Yes.
         A Orthopedic surgeon.
Q Is he a smoker?
                                                                                                                     A I thought his underlying premise was incorrect. I think he takes an attitude that - I
          A He is not.
                                                                                                                     think he has the opinion and expresses the attitude
                                                                                                                    that minority groups are being pandered to or
somehow being misled by manufacturers of consumer
products to their detriment and that minority
          Q What are your daughters' married
      names?
          A Beth's married name is Rattner,
                                                                                                                     groups somehow need some other protection from
their own intellectual or other inadequacies that
10 Rattner.
         Lee's married name is Deisch.
                                                                                                                    other consumer groups don't need.

And that is a premise that I find
unacceptable and, therefore, I don't agree with
12 Deisch.
         Q What studies have the Council for
    Q What studies have the Council for Tobacco Research funded where the conclusion reached a contrary view, where the conclusions reached a contrary view to those contained in the Surgeon General's reports of the last ten years on the issue of smoking and health?

A I can't identify with specificity any list of research results published by the Council for Tobacco Research with respect to any conclusions on any orientific issue one way or
                                                                                                               14
                                                                                                                     what he says.
                                                                                                                     Q Do you know what Herbert's background
was before he became a writer on the Op-Ed pages of
                                                                                                               16
                                                                                                               17
                                                                                                               18
                                                                                                                    The New York Times?
                                                                                                                        A No, I don't.
                                                                                                               19
                                                                                                                    Q Well, and I will be happy to show you a copy of the Herbert article. But he quotes a
                                                                                                              20
                                                                                                               21
      conclusions on any scientific issue, one way or
                                                                                                                     tobacco executive.
23
                                                                                                                        A Unnamed.
         My understanding is that the results
                                                                                                                        Q Correct. He mentions the source,
     of the CTR grant work comes out on all sides of
                                                                                                               25 though. A man named David Goerlitz,
```

Page 110 many of the issues that they investigate and that the conclusions of the researchers are published, but I can't give you a litary of grants and the results that they enunciated. Q Do you subscribe to The New York Times? A Subscribe in the sense that I have it delivered to my doorstep, yes. Q No, do you see it every day? A Yes, I do. Q Did you see Bob Herbert's column last Sunday, maybe the Sunday before?
A Yes.
Q What did you think of that article?
MR. LONG: You mean, personally?
MR. ROSENBLATT: Yes, personally 13 14 15 16 17 A Mr. Herbert has been writing in the Op-Ed page of The Times now for a very short period of time. I find that I very rarely agree with his view, but the column to which I think you are referring, which is with respect to the support of 23 philanthropic and other charitable organizations, Philip Morris MR. LONG: Is that the one to

Page 112 G-o-e-r-l-i-t-z. A I know who Mr. Goerlitz is. Q A former model who was once known as the Winston man because he had appeared in Winston cigarette ads for the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. And Herbert is describing a situation where Goerlitz asks a tobacco company executive "Don't any of you smoke?" And the executive shook his head and said, quote, "Are you kidding? We reserve that right for the poor, the young, the black and the stupid," end quote. 14 Do you think Mr. Herbert is lying 15 about this? 17 A No. I have heard Mr. Goerlitz so testify before the Congress of the United States. Q Do you think Goerlitz is lying? A I don't know. It would not surprise 20 21 Q Why do you say that? Obviously, for you to say that, you 22 23 have a low opinion of Goerlitz; why?

A Not that I have a low opinion of him.

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2 From what I have read of Mr. Goerlitz over the
3 years, he is a disgruntled fellow who doesn't like,
4 as I understand it, some of the treatment he was
     afforded during his days as a professional model
by Reynolds, and he has been striking out at them
      on a regular basis in that connection for some
    years.
8
    He is a regular on the witness stand in almost all aspects of anti-tobacco activity.

Q To your knowledge, has Mr. Goerlitz ever mentioned the name of the executive who made
     that statement?
          A I don't know.
     Q But in fairness, don't you think, for example, in taking – you have been affiliated with the tobacco industry for a long time?
          A 25 years.
    Q At a very good salary. And you don't use their product.
    Don't you think it's fair for someone
who is considering whether smoking is detrimental
to their health, when they see a person like you,
or Andrew Tisch, who yourself don't smoke, to ask
```

that question, don't you basically have the

```
Q How much money do you figure the tobacco industry spent on advertising in the last
    decade?
       A In the last decade?
      Q Yes.
A I don't know that I can do that
    calculation. Hundreds and hundreds of millions of
10
      Q Probably up - certainly over a
    billion, you would think?
A Perhaps.
11
      Q Are you familiar with the history of
    tobacco advertising, for example, when they used
15
    very popular figures, sports figures, Hollywood
    figures, musical figures, Arthur Godfrey?
      A I have some familiarity with that
    Q What is your - for example, did
Ted Williams, Joe Di Maggio, Stan Musial, advertise
19
    cigarettes?
      A Some of them did. Whether you
    correctly identified all of them, I have no idea.
      A Some of them did.
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attitude that the information is out there, and if
     you people are dumb enough to smoke our product,
      which I don't do, you more or less get what you
         MR. LONG: I object to the form of
     the question. To the extent I understand
     it, it's certainly argumentative, and it
     certainly calls for speculation.
         Q You can answer.
     A I don't accept your premise. I don't
think all of our customers or all of the consumers
     and users of cigarettes are stupid people who we
     have the ability, willy-nilly, to confuse or lie
15
     The risks, the hazards, the problems associated with cigarettes have been talked about for ages. There is an awareness of the risks
16
17
18
     associated with cigarette smoking, just as there are risks associated with uses of other products and other activities that people engage in.

I don't presume to suggest that they are all stupid and that we are taking advantage of them. I think that is an unreasonable and unfair
     conclusion.
```

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Q Tell me, based upon your experience in this industry, who are some of the major sports figures who used to be commonly identified with cigarette advertising?
A Oh, I wouldn't attempt to give you a list. If you want to ask me whether I recall a specific sports figure as being someone who advertised cigarettes, I will be happy to tell you my recollection, but I wouldn't attempt to give you such a list. Q Okay. Di Maggio? 12 13 A I have no idea. 15 Q Williams? A I don't know. Q Can you name a single figure that you are sure advertised cigarettes? A Not in the sports world. None spring to mind at the moment, but I don't deny that there 22 Q I know you don't. How about Hollywood people?

A Well, you mentioned Arthur Godfrey. I 23 25 certainly remember him.

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Q What did he advertise?
A Chesterfields.
Q What did he die of?
A I think the press reports were that he
died of cancer.
Q Lung cancer?
A Perhaps.
Q Okay.
Any other Hollywood figures that you
specifically remember as advertising cigarettes?
A Again, I have not committed to memory
who they were. If you want to ask me specific
people, and I will see if I remember if they
appeared in advertisements that I am aware of, I
would be happy to respond.
Q Would you think that if Michael
Jordan, for example, appeared regularly in Life
Magazine, People Magazine, Time, Newsweek, full
page ads, Winstons are great, and I think they are
fine for you, they don't hurt you, do you think
this – whatever particular brand he advertised,
doesn't your common sense tell you sales would
increase phenominally?
MR. LONG: I am going to object to
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Q Okay. Let's go back to when you did

it.

You would agree that when Di Maggio

and Musial and Williams were in their heyday, they

were literally worshipped by millions of Americans?

A Not all of whom were children, and my

reading of that period, and we are talking about 9

considerably prior to 1964, we are talking about a

period, a much more innocent period, a period when

advertising was a very different practice and

instrument than it is today.

And the appeal of that advertising was

not unique with respect to children or adults. And

I have never read anything, nor have I learned

anything that indicated to me that that kind of

advertising, whether it was for cigarettes or other

products, and other products are frequently the

subject of celebrity endorsement, have any

different appeal or unique appeal.

Q But obviously, the reason why an

industry would use famous sports figures or

Hollywood figures would be to increase their sales,

or is there some other reason that they would pay

Di Maggio or Williams or Clark Gable?
```

# Page 118 the question. Again, to the extent I understand it, it's certainly argumentative, and it certainly calls for nothing but pure A I can't make that speculation, I am Q Do you really think that is speculation? You don't think that there would be millions of kids who idolize Michael Jordan, that if he smoked and said smoking was good for you, 10 they would want to smoke? MR. LONG: Same objection. Q That has not been your experience of 16 human nature? MR. LONG: Same objection. 17 18 Q And American history? MR. LONG: Same objection. Speculation. A I can't engage in that speculation. We don't do that, and the industry doesn't do that. So your question really is hypothetical, imaginary, and speculative.

```
MR. LONG: I object to the
question. It calls for speculation.
A I can't speculate. I mean,
advertisers utilize what they do in their
advertising for a variety of reasons, all of
which are designed to call attention to their
product, but the fact of the matter remains that
it is now almost 30 years since the cigarette
industry has refrained from any of those kinds of
activities.
They ceased doing so in the mid-'60s,
not because they agreed with the arguments that
were used against them, but because there was a
human outcry about most particularly the appeal of
that kind of advertising to young people.
So they began to engage in a whole
variety of voluntary restrictions that do not allow
them to direct the appeal of their advertising to
young people. They don't use celebrities, they
don't use testimonials. They have not done so for
almost 30 years. They don't advertise in journals
and in publications that have unique appeal to
children.
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So you are trying to visit upon the

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1990s activities that in the '50s and '60s were not
       considered untenable, were used by a whole variety
      of products, and have not been used by this industry for 30 years.
         Q And the reason why the industry has
       not used those kind of celebrity endorsements
       during the past 30 years is because of the human
      outcry, to quote you, which you just mentioned,
 10 because there was such public pressure and distaste
 11 about those kinds of advertisements that the
 12 industry just stopped using celebrities; correct?
         A There was -
MR. LONG: I object to that
 13
 15
      question as argumentive.
13 question as argumenive.

16 A There was public discussion. Whether

17 there was distaste or not, I have no idea.

18 Q Well, I mean, you are telling me that

19 for 30 – that for – that in the '50s and the

20 '60s, that you used celebrity endorsements, and

21 then for about 30 years the tobacco industry does

22 not use those kinds of endorsements, and I am

23 saving why did they ston?
      saying, why did they stop?
         A For the same reason that other
 25 advertising practices change, they go out of vogue.
```

```
as argumentative, and calls for
    speculation.
       A I don't have an opinion on that
    subject. I mean, I have read the discussions about
    it. I don't - I understand that there is research
    that suggests that it appeals to young people. I
    have also read that there is a good deal of
 9 research that questions that.
      So, like a lot of other issues
   involving cigarette advertising, and cigarette promotion, there is a difference of opinion.
      I don't happen to think, personally,
    that cartoon advertising has a particular appeal
   to children, because there are a whole host of
   products, as I understand it, some of which I have
    seen, that use cartoon characters which are not
    intended for any use by children.
    Q What is the strategy of the tobacco industry to replace all the smokers who have quit
    in the last several years?

MR. LONG: I am going to object to that question. I don't know that there
24 is a foundation that he would have any
   information in regard to that, other than
```

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   They are no longer popular or effective.

And in addition, I suggested to you
    that there was governmental and other public
    expression of unhappiness with that kind of
    advertising, so in response to some public demand,
    we stopped doing it.
      Q Who was the Joe Camel advertising
    geared towards, 40-year-olds?
      MR. LONG: I object, it is
      A I don't know about the Joe Camel
13
    advertising; I don't know about its intention or
   impact.
15
      Q You have seen it?
      A I have seen it.
Q As an adult, and as an intelligent
   adult, who do you think it is going to appeal to,
   kids or 40-year-olds?

MR. LONG: I again object to the
      Q Maybe you have no opinion on that
    subject or have no idea, fine. If that is your
    answer, tell me that is your answer.
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    in his role as General Counsel of Lorillard.
       And if he has information regarding
     that question that is outside the scope of
     his role as General Counsel, he can answer
     it. Otherwise, I would instruct him not to.
       A Lorillard has no strategy for
    replacing, as you describe it, lost smokers. So I can't answer your question beyond that.
       Q Why do you -
       A I don't speak for the industry.
       Q Why do you advertise? Why does
13
    Lorillard advertise?
    A For two reasons, primarily, to attract to our brand smokers of other brands. To get some
     business from the competition.
    And secondarily, to help our customers identify with our brands, and if they are going to
    continue smoking, stay with our brands.

Q Does Lorillard mention in its
     advertising that some brands are lower than others
     in tar and nicotine?
    A In some of Lorillard's advertising, it engages in comparatives of tar and nicotine levels,
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MR. LONG: Object to the question

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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(32) Page 125 Page 127 Q Why do they do -A Or has. Whether it's currently, I the taste and enjoyment prefer higher tar or lower tar? A Yes. don't recall. Q Why do they do that? 5 Q That is what it is all about? 6 A To point out the contrast between the A Yes. Q Okay availability of brand varieties that customers of MR. ROSENBLATT: Now, I have a existing smokers can choose from, as opposed to whole series of questions which relate to the opinion in the Susan Haines case. Some people like a higher tar and 10 nicotine; some people like a lower tar and I don't want to waste everybody's 11 nicotine; some people like a middle. So we like time. My understanding is that if I start to let them know what is available. asking questions about language used by Q What is the significance of low tar 14 Judge Sarokin in this opinion, and then want 15 to get Mr. Stevens to comment about these and nicotine? 15 MR. LONG: From what standpoint? MR. ROSENBLATT: From any statements, you are going to instruct him 16 not to answer? 17 MR. LONG: Certainly. 18 18 standpoint. I think asking a General Counsel about litigation in which he was one way Q From Lorillard. Why mention it? What am I as the consumer supposed to think, okay? Your brand is or another involved is objectionable in a 10 milligrams lower in tar than the brand I am smoking now, so what? deposition. MR. ROSENBLATT: Okay, I want to get the opinion as well asJudge Sarokin's order. A The consumers of cigarettes have demonstrated that they like available to them a

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variety of product, at different tar and nicotine
levels, for a variety of reasons, in terms of what
they think tar and nicotine level delivers to them.
Q It's not the advertising that stresses
low tar and nicotine, saying to the consumer that
somehow low tar and nicotine cigarettes are less
dangerous than high tar and nicotine cigarettes?
A Absolutely not.
Q So, in other words, the advertising
that focuses on low tar and nicotine, according to
you, has zero to do with health concerns?
A That is correct.
Q Okay.
Does low tar – does low tar and
nicotine, middle tar and nicotine, high tar and
nicotine, middle tar and nicotine, high tar and
nicotine, do they affect taste; is that your
understanding?
A I am told in part they do, yes.
Q Who are you told that by?
A From what I have read in the general
literature, from what I know from our marketing
people and our production people.
Q So that it is your impression and your

understanding that some people simply by virtue of

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2 The opinion consists of 39 pages, the 3 order consists of three pages. There are 4 two orders. I just want that marked as a 5 composite exhibit.

6
7 (Whereupon, opinion, consisting of 39 pages, 8 Judge Sarokin's two orders, consisting of three pages, 9 marked as Plaintiffs' Composite Exhibit 1 for identification, as of this date.)

date.)

11

12

MR. LONG: For purposes of the record, I object to Judge Sarokin's opinion in Haines in that it quotes portions of documents which remain privileged under the attorney-client privilege and work product.

17

MR. ROSENBLATT: I was also going to ask Mr. Stevens a lot of questions about this document titled, "CTR Special Projects," which lists the researcher, the project title, description, the period of time the research took, the budget for that particular research, and the data provided, and this consists of several pages, and once again, I don't want to – I am going to show

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   it to you.
(Handing)
MR. ROSENBLATT: And I don't want
2
   to be in a position where everybody is
   spinning their wheels, because based on
the position you have taken during this
   deposition, I assume that you would instruct
   the witness not to answer questions
   concerning this document.

MR. LONG: Can I have a second to
   confer with my client?
MR. ROSENBLATT: Sure.
      (Whereupon, a discussion was held off
   the record.)
     MR. LONG: I am not exactly sure
   what this is. I note it says, "For counsel
   only."
  Obviously, you have it.
My understanding is that Mr. Stevens'
knowledge of Special Projects, other than
its existence, is gained through his role
   as General Counsel, and certainly involves
  privileged information, such as attorney-
client privilege and work product, so we
```

```
Director.
          I think the Special Projects is
       something, regarding the Special Projects and how to determine it, I think that is
       privileged information. So the question
       includes both.
          So to the extent that it includes
     CTR Special Projects, I will object and instruct him not to answer.

MR. ROSENBLATT: That really doesn't help me, because you are not really giving me anything. You are basically instructing him port to answer the question.
     instructing him not to answer the question.
MR. LONG: Yes. And it goes,
partly goes to form, because it's a mixed
16
       question of how do you determine what is a
17
      grant and what is a special project.
          If you can parse it out, perhaps he
      can answer part of it.
Q Why does Special Projects go through
the Council for Tobacco Research at all? Why not
20
21
      simply hire independent investigators or
24 researchers to conduct those projects which are
      within the Special Projects Division?
```

### would instruct him not to answer questions about that document unless we understand more fully what it is. Maybe I should know, but I just don't. MR. ROSENBLATT: Okay. So we will mark this as the second exhibit, and obviously, let the record reflect that counsel and Mr. Stevens have had an opportunity to go through these pages prior to counsel's comment, which he just made. 11 12 (Whereupon, document entitled, "CTR Special Projects" marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2 for identification, as of this date.) BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Q How was it determined whether particular forms of research fell within the general grants or the Special Projects Division of CTR? MR. LONG: I think we can answer part of that, as to what a grant is, and then the Special Projects.

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         MR. LONG: I have to object to that
      and instruct him not to answer.
          It's my understanding that Special
      Projects existed long before Mr. Stevens worked for Lorillard, and any information that he would have on that is as a result
      of conferences with attorneys, and it is
      considered privileged, and I instruct him
     Q If this case that we are taking your deposition in, if we had a trial date, what would be your role in terms of providing either Lorillard or any of your fellow Defendants with expert witnesses?
10
12
13
15
     A Any activity that I would engage in in connection with this case would be in my role as General Counsel.
16
17
18
      Q I guess that means you are not
answering the question?
A Not beyond the answer that I have
10
20
21
      given you.
23
          Q Don't you get your experts through the
      Council for Tobacco Research?
          A Which experts?
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I think the grants are within the purview of the SAB and the Scientific

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XMAX(34)

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         Q Experts in litigation, where the
      Plaintiff was claiming that they had lung cancer or
      whatever, as a result either of smoking cigarettes
      or their exposure to secondhand smoke?
        MR. LONG: I am going to object to
      the question.
8 You are asking General Counsel of the
9 Defendant in litigation about how he goes
10 about getting his expert witnesses and that
11 is obviously privileged, and I instruct him
12 not to answer.
     Q If your deposition has to be taken again, do you want New York or Miami?
14
        A New York.
MR. LONG: I object to the
15
16
17
     question. It calls for speculation.
         Q That will take a privileged kind of
19
        A Maybe we will talk about the time of
20
21
        Q How do you answer that very
     fundamental question as someone being in the tobacco industry for 25 years, does cigarette
```

smoking cause cancer?

BSA

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cancer to a particular individual?
    A I don't know that. I don't think it
does. It has not been scientifically demonstrated
    in a conclusory fashion to me that it does.

I don't know whether it does or
     whether it doesn't. I don't think it does.
       Q What would I have to do, or what
     would science have to do to prove causation to
    you, where you would finally say, okay, I am
11
    convinced?
    MR. LONG: Object to the form of
the question. It calls for speculation.
13
      MR. ROSENBLATT: If that calls
    for speculation, the tobacco industry is
    in pretty bad shape.

MR. LONG: You can answer.
16
17
       A There would have to be sufficient
    scientific evidence based upon large scale animal
    studies of the respiratory system that demonstrated
21
    that the basic causal mechanism of cancer was
   attributable to cigarettes.
And that kind of study would have to
be sufficiently replicated, because I am told that,
25 and understand that scientific studies, in order to
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Page 134
       MR. LONG: Are you asking him just
    from the standpoint of his personal view?
MR. ROSENBLATT: I am certainly not
    asking him as General Counsel. I am asking
him with respect to every other hat that he
may wear, including a golfing har, but I am
    not asking him that question in his context
as General Counsel; every other capacity.
A If you are asking me if as a matter of
    absolute scientific truth cigarette smoking causes
     lung cancer or any other disease, the answer is I
     don't know.
    If you are asking me whether the statistical and epidemiological data that is used
16 to support the statistical association of cigarette
    smoking with other diseases is valid, I would say
18 that the information exists.
       I don't think it demonstrates
    scientifically that there is causation, but I can't
     tell you as a matter of absolute truth whether
     cigarette smoking causes lung cancer. I don't
     think it does.
       Q You don't think it ever does? You
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don't think cigarette smoking has ever caused lung

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be valid, have to be of large enough sample and
     have to be replicated.
       If that can be demonstrated to others
     who make scientific judgments, and they could
convince me that that evidence was sound and
     conclusive, I might then be convinced that the
     answer to your question is that cigarette smoking
     causes the disease.
        Q Has the Council for Tobacco Research
    done that study, or issued a grant to do that
11
12
     A My understanding is that the Council has sponsored a study that addressed that issue. A
    long-range, long-term study. And that the results that were achieved were negative. That is, they did not demonstrate a causal connection.

Q What is the name of that study, or
15
18
     the institution where it was performed, or the
19
     researchers?
20
     A My understanding is that that was a project performed by Microbiological Associates.
21
22
23
        Q Associated where?
24
        A I think in Baltimore, but I am not
```

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Q Where was that study published, the results of it?

A I don't know. It was published and it was the subject of publicity by the Council for Tobacco Research.

Q When?

A Sometime, I believe, in the early '80s.

Q Hypothetical question. In terms of your concept of causarion, assume this to be a fact, and reported to you as a fact by the scientific people who you would respect the most.

They take 100 rats, put the 100 rats, put them in another room. With the first 100 rats, they blow cigarette smoke 20 hours a day for six months. All of those rats get lung cancer.

The other 100 rats are not exposed to cigarette smoke, but they have precisely the same diet, they have precisely the same conditions with the absence of the cigarette smoke.

None of those 100 rats get lung cancer. If that were demonstrated to you to be true, that occurred, that experiment was conducted,
```

```
is cigarette smoke. That would certainly prove it
        to me
           A I don't think any scientist that you
4 A from trimin any scientist that you 5 would engage as an expert witness would tell you 6 that the animal, or the testing laboratory, or the 7 methodology, or the size of the sample, or any of 8 the other myriad factors which I believe are 9 necessary for a valid scientific experiment, 10 including the replication that I referred to 11 confidence that the heavening the resemble in your
       earlier, would even be conceivably possible in your
      hypothetical laboratory.

Therefore, I cannot accept it as a
13
14 hypothetical that even gives me an opportunity to
       respond in an intelligent fashion.
Q Well, I think that you are telling me
15
17
       that just based on - and maybe it is a lousy
      hypothetical.
It's lousy science, and it's also a
       lousy hypothetical, but, you know, be that as it may, those are the facts. That is the hypothetical
      I am asking you to assume.

If I have understood your answer, that
24 result would be meaningless to you. It certainly
       would not prove to you that lung cancer is caused
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would that satisfy you that cigarette smoke causes
3 lung cancer?
     MR. LONG: I object to the form of
   the question. It is using a hypothetical
  with a non-expert witness, plus it is also
7 speculation and conjecture.
     Q You can answer it.
     A I suspect that anybody I would consult
  on a scientific basis for advice for that would
  tell me that it was lousy science.
     I can't conceive that that
  hypothetical experiment that you just described
   would draw any conclusion that was worth anything.
     Q Why is that?
     I mean, why is that lousy? I am
   probably asking the question because of my ignorance of – where you have a lot more
  information about science than I apparently do. I think that would be a great experiment. I think that that would be super.
     A I don't know that I do have more
  knowledge than you.
  Q 100 rats get lung cancer, the other
100 don't get lung cancer, and the only difference
```

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Page 140

1 by cigarette smoke?

3 A It doesn't meet the criteria that I

4 described to you earlier —

5 Q Okay.

6 A — as that which would be satisfactory

7 to me.

8 Q What about if instead of 100 rats in

9 each sample there were 10,000 rats in each sample?

10 A I have no idea.

11 Q And the 10,000 rats exposed to smoke

12 got lung cancer, and the other 10,000 rats again

13 did not get lung cancer, would that be impressive?

14 MR. LONG: Again, I will continue

15 to object to that line as speculation.

16 Q Would that be impressionable to you?

17 A You are asking me the hypothetical as

18 to the accurate size of a sample and —

19 Q I am not asking you to opine as to the

20 precise size of the sample. In my simplistic way,

11 am simply saying to you that if we had 10,000

21 rats exposed to cigarette smoke for six months, and

22 trats exposed to precisely the same conditions, they
```

were all the same age, everything else was the

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     same. The only thing different was no cigarette
     smoke, and none of them developed lung cancer, as
I have understood your testimony, the 10,000 rats
     developing lung cancer still would not convince
      you that cigarette smoke causes lung cancer; is
      that true?
        MR. LONG: I object to the
     question.
        Again, it's a hypothetical, calling
11 for speculation.
12 Again, I think there may be a double
13 negative in there that I don't quite
    understand.

    In your question you are asking him
    In your question you are asking him
    if your understanding of what he says is
    correct. I am a little confused.

        Q You are not confused, you know what I
     am asking you?
A I don't know the answer to your
     question.
        Q But you understood my question?
         A Yes.
        Q Okay.
What do you get paid by Lorillard?
```

BSA

```
Page 143
 2 Is that also true of your stationery?
    A Some stationery does, some doesn't. I don't have a - I mean, I don't have the graphics
 5 of every piece of stationery in mind.
6 Q Well, usually, I mean, just in your
    normal correspondence, whether in your, you know,
     in your capacity as an employee of Lorillard.
       A I think most of it says Lorillard
    Tobacco Company.
    Q Okay.
In addition to your salary, what other
benefits do you receive?
13
       A I have the same health and insurance
    benefits as every other employee, and I have a
    garage space.
16
      Q Okzy.
A That is it.
17
       Q Do they provide you with a car?
19
20
       A No. sir.
       Q A vacation home?
A No, sir.
21
22
23
       Q How much stock do you own in
    Lorillard?
24
```

A 75 shares.

```
Page 142
       A My salary for 1993 was about $290,000.
Q In both capacities?
    A I only have one capacity as an employee of Lorillard, I am Senior Vice President and General Counsel. I have one capacity.
       Q I mean on your stationery and on your
    card, what does it say first, Senior Vice
    President?
       A Yes.
Q Slash, General Counsel? Do you have a
10
12 card?
      (Whereupon, the witness produced a
    business card to counsel.)
      MR. ROSENBLATT: I would like to
    have this marked as an exhibit in case we
17 have an issue later on.
       (Whereupon, business card
     of the witness marked as
20
    Plaintiffs' Exhibit 3 for
     identification, as of this
      BY MR. ROSENBLATT:
       Q I notice on your card it just says
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Lorillard, it does not say Lorillard Tobacco

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O That is it? What is that worth?
      MR. LONG: Did you understand him
    to say Lorillard or Loew's?
      THE WITNESS: Oh, forgive me, I
    misunderstood.
      A I have no shares in Lorillard.
Q How much stock do you own in any
    related entities?
      A I have 75 shares in the Loew's
10
11 Corporation.12 Q That is it?
13
      A Yes.
14
      Q What is a share worth these days?
   A I think it was traded yesterday at somewhere in the low 90s.
16
      Q Do you own stock in any other tobacco
17
18 company?
      A At the moment I am not sure whether
20 the portfolio that is managed for me, it may have
   some R.J. Reynolds bonds in it, but I am not
    positive of that.
      Q Why is a portfolio managed for you?
24 That is by your personal choice?
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### BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(37) Page 145 Page 147 Q Okay. 2 I have never had anybody come to me Do you get bonuses? A No, sir. and say I did this, this, or that to stop smoking. Q So you - so you really don't know what people went through to successfully be able Q Do you know Michael Rosenbaum? to stop smoking? A I don't think so. A That is true of people within my Q How should flight attendants on international flights avoid exposure to smoke, acquaintance. assuming that they take seriously the report of the EPA, which says that it is very dangerous to be exposed to secondhand smoke? What do you suggest Q Is alcoholism an addiction? Do you think certain people become addicted to alcohol in the sense that once they take that first drink, they really can't stop themselves, and they will to them? MR. LONG: I am going to object to the question in that it seems to call for drink to excess? A I am not qualified to talk about speculation, and I am not sure whether you whether a first drink is a threshold level for are addressing this as General Counsel or – MR. ROSENBLATT: Not as General 16 addiction or anything else. I have read information that indicates Counsel. If I address it as General to me that alcoholism in many people is an 18 18 addiction. Whether that is true with respect to everybody or not, I don't know. And my pause there is because I have also read a great deal that Counsel, he is not going to answer it, 19 right? MR. LONG: You are right. MR. ROSENBLATT: I am not the sharpest guy in the world, but that I have 21 indicates that alcoholism is frequently genetic. Therefore, I don't know whether it relates to 22 23 beginning or level of consumption. Q So how do you answer the question, is 24 A I don't have any idea of what actions

# Page 146 are available to flight attendants on any - or attendants on any means of conveyance, to insulate themselves from any environmental factor. I just don't have that ability. Q Is smoking an addiction? A I don't think so. Q Have you ever known an individual who tried very hard to give up smoking but who was unable to do so? A I have - I have not. Q How many people over the years have you known who have quit smoking? A I, personally? Q Yes. 15 Q Yes. A I couldn't give you a number. A lot. Q And it is your testimony that to the best of your recollection, every one of them simply made a decision to quit and they were able to successfully do that, without having to see a doctor or attend a course or anything of the kind? A I have never done a survey of the nearly within my acquaintance who have stopped. 16 22 23 people within my acquaintance who have stopped smoking, as to what methods they used, so I can't

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         alcohol addictive to some people?
             A I don't know, but I expect it may be.
Q Is nicotine addictive to some people?
       A I don't think it is.

Q You seem to have a very good handle on the tobacco industry generally over the years, like the way you were talking about that 30 years ago you did, but basically the industry no longer uses
        Is there a particular book on the tobacco industry which you consider to be authoritative, which gives a very good background and history of that industry, that you would
11
12
        recommend to the general public, someone who really wanted to find out?
15
16
             A No.
17
       A No. Q Could you point to anything?
A No. I am sure that any reasonably well equipped research library would have a variety of information on which a history of the tobacco industry or any other industry could be
18
19
        reconstructed, but a single or a number of specific
         sources, no.
             Q Are you familiar with a member of the
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answer your question.

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Page 149 2 R.J. Reynolds family who has become very outspoken. against tobacco? A I am not familiar with any member of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco family, personally. Q I am not asking personally, but something you may be aware of from the media, magazine, television? 9 A If you can identify what you
10 specifically have in mind, if you tell me the name, then I could tell you. Q No, the purpose of my question is to
 have you specify the name. Maybe you cannot. Maybe you have never heard of them. A Over the years I have heard of two 16 members of the Reynolds family, whose names I 17 cannot remember, who have publicly expressed 18 unhappiness with tobacco in their family. Q Do you remember the context of any of that? For example, whether or not you saw an individual interviewed on television, or read a magazine article? A I think it was in the printed media, but I don't - and I don't remember seeing anybody, anybody on television, or in person, and I am

Page 151 Q What is his background as a doctor, do you know. A I don't remember whether Dr. Feldman 5 is an M.D. or a Ph.D. He is one or the other, or perhaps both. Q Have you met at one time or another all of the members of the Scientific Advisory Board? A I don't think I have met them all. Q Who is Dr. Barry Pierce? 11 A I think he is Vice Chairman of the 12 CTR Scientific Advisory Board. Q Do you know what his background is, or his specialty is? 15 A No. 16 Again, I have not memorized the discipline, or the affiliation, or the credentials of each member of the SAB. I have a general awareness of who they are, what kind of institutions they come from, and information of 21 22 23 Q Do you know where Dr. Pierce comes 24 from, what institution Dr. Pierce comes from?

A No, sir.

# Page 150 sorry, I don't know their names. THE WITNESS: And I am going to need a break in a couple of minutes. MR. ROSENBLATT: We can take it 6 (Whereupon, a discussion was held off the record.) (Whereupon, a luncheon recess was 10 taken at 12:35 p.m.) 13 14 AFTERNOONSESSION 15 (Time resumed: 1:15 p.m.) 16 ARTHURJ.STEVENS, recalled as a witness, having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified further as follows: **EXAMINATION BY** MR. ROSENBLATT: (Continued) Q Mr. Stevens, who is Dr. Joseph Feldman; what do you know about him? A I think Dr. Feldman is Chairman of the CTR SAB, Scientific Advisory Board.

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       O How about Dr. Alfred Knudson?
    A I do not know the particular institution with which he is associated.
       Q Do you know his specialty or if he is
    an M.D. or a Ph.D.?
       A I do not.
Q Okay.
A He is either a Ph.D. or an M.D., or
10 both.
11
       Q Well, would that be true of all the
    members of the Scientific Advisory Board?

A As I understand it, of the 14 members,
    approximately half and half are M.D.s and Ph.D.s
    and I think there are one or two who are both M.D.s
    and Ph.D.s.
16
17
       Q What do you know about Dr. Gordon
    Gill?
18
    A The same thing. He is either an M.D. or a Ph.D., and I do not know his discipline.
19
20
       Q Or his institution?
       A No, I - I can identify for you some
    of the institutions that these gentlemen are
24
    associated with, but not each individual with each
```

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25 institution.

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Page 153 Q How about Dr. Michael Brennan? A The same is true. I know him to be a member of the SAB. Q But whether he is an M.D. or a Ph.D. you don't know? A I do not. Q Does that also go for Dr. Gordon Sato? À Yes. 10 Q And does that also go for Dr. Manfred 11 Kamovsky? A Yes, sir. Q And for Dr. Leo Abood? A Yes, sir. 13 14 Q And for Dr. Drummond Bowden? A Yes, sir. 15 Q And for Dr. Henry Lynch? A Yes. 18 Q And how about Dr. Harmon McAllister? A I know Harmon McAllister to be a Ph.D. 19 and he is Scientific Director of the CTR.

Q Now, as the Scientific Director of the 23 CTR, is that a full-time job? 24 A Yes, sir.

Q So you have more contact with him than

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2 Dr. Swain is a new member of the SAB who I have never personally seen or met. Q And so without - without spending, you know, more time trying to pick out individual members of the Scientific Advisory Board, what you have told me generally is you know that all of them are either M.D.s or Ph.D.s. There might be one or two that have both degrees, but you - you can't take an individual name and say with any degree of certainty, this one is an M.D., this one is a 13 Ph.D.? A That is correct. Q Okay. 14 15 And the same would go for trying to identify the particular institution which a member of the Scientific Advisory Board is associated 17 18 19 with? 20 A That is correct. Q Okay.

Did you interview Dr. Glenn prior to the time he was hired?

A Yes, I think I did. 21 22 23

Q When you interviewed him, did you

Page 155

# you would have with the other members of the Scientific Advisory Board? A I have no contact with the members of the CTR SAB other than on the rare occasion that they make a presentation of the type that I described before. I have some contact with Dr. McAllister in the context that I testified to earlier, principally in connection with the budget for the CTR. Q Do you know Dr. Wolfgang Joklik, J-o-k-l-i-k, I think? A I know him to be a member of the Scientific Advisory Board. Q And again, whether he is an M.D. or a Ph.D. you are not sure? A That is correct. Q Okay. Does the same go for Dr. Barry Amason? A Yes, sir. Q And does the same go for Dr. Judith 22 23 24 25

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     interview him alone or as part of a group?

A I believe I interviewed him in the
     company of Dr. Spears, and if I could pinpoint the year, we might have been accompanied by another Lorillard executive, but I am not certain of that.

Q If it was another Lorillard executive,
      who do you think that probably would have been?
        A It would have been the then Chief
     Executive.
        Q Who would that be?
        A Well, depending upon —
Q It varied?
13
     A Depending upon the year, it was either Mr. Ave or Mr. Judge. Q Okay.
15
16
        A And I want to make it clear, I am not
17
     positive that either Mr. Ave or Mr. Judge were
18
     present at that interview, although I think they
19
20
        Q How long was the interview, about? A I don't recall.
21
22
23
        Q Did you have direct input in the
24
     decision as to whether to hire or not hire
     Dr. Glenn?
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A I don't know Dr. Swain. Perhaps

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Page 157 A Mr. Greenberg - excuse me, Mr. Rosenblatt, if you could assist me with the year and tell me whether we are talking about Dr. Glenn's hiring as Scientific Director or - I am I think maybe he originally came with CTR as Assistant Scientific Director and then became Scientific Director. And it's not clear to me exactly in which role we interviewed him, although I think it was when he was becoming Scientific Director. 13 Q Did you -A Therefore, when he was first engaged as Assistant Scientific Director, I am not sure that we interviewed him, but I think we did when he became Scientific Director. 17 18 Q Okay. 19 A I am not positive of that. Q Okay. Did you have direct input in the decision as to whether or not he would become Scientific Director or not become Scientific Director? A On the assumption that it was after

Page 159 contact with Dr. Spears, what is the reason for that contact? What do you discuss or what are you doing together? A Almost without exception, it is in my capacity as General Counsel. MR. ROSENBLATT: So there is not a lot of point in my asking him what he discussed, right, because you are going to instruct him not to answer?
MR. LONG: Yes, because he is the lawyer, and he is the client, and it is 13 privileged. MR. ROSENBLATT: All right. Obviously, I don't agree with you, but 15 I think I have an understanding of what your 17 position has been in the deposition. Q What is Dr. Spears' area of expertise? A I believe I have testified earlier 19 that I think he is trained as a chemist. He has, I believe, a good deal of expertise, training and experience in statistics. He is a tobacco chemist. 23 And he, as I testified earlier, is - did you ask what his responsibilities were or what his expertise was?

### Page 158 1979, and I was on the Board of Directors, I would have had direct input by way of participation in the decision of hiring. Q And how about when he became resident, was he reinterviewed? A No, sir. Q Okay. A I don't recall that he was. Q All right. Have you been satisfied with the performance of Dr. Glenn? 13 A Completely. Q How often do you have occasion to have contact with Dr. Spears? 14 15 A On a very regular basis. Q Daily, weekly? A Not daily. Sometimes three times in one day, and then not for two days. 17 Q But I take it, it would certainly be rare for a week to go by and you to have zero contact with him? A That would be right. Q Okay. And generally when you are having the

```
Page 160
        Q Expertise.
        A It is as I have just described.
        Q What are his responsibilities?
A I think I testified earlier, he is the
     senior officer at our Greensboro operation. He has, I believe, Operations as well as Research
     and Development reporting to him. And he has
     responsibilities with respect to our international
        Q So most of your contact with him is by
    telephone, or do you have occasion to go down there
     and does he have occasion to come to New York?
13
    A Most of it is by telephone. He comes
to New York. I go to Carolina.
Q How often do you go to Carolina?
A Two or three times a year perhaps,
sometimes once a year. He comes to New York more
17
        Q To your knowledge, has he ever been
     directly involved with research on the issue of
    smoking and health?
MR. LONG: If this is something
     you know outside your role as General
     Counsel, then you can answer it. If not,
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     don't answer it.
     A Everything that I know as to his involvement is in my capacity as General Counsel. Q I am not asking you what he knows. I am simply asking you at this point whether or not he is involved in research in that area.
        A And my knowledge of his involvement is
     in my capacity as General Counsel.
Q When will Dr. Spears be in New York
11 next?
        A I have no idea. He doesn't file his
13 schedule with me. I don't know.
        Q You don't have a meeting set up or
     anything like that, in New York, with him?
       A No.

Q Is he a statistician? You indicated
16
     he has some -
        A I don't think he has credentials as a
     statistician. I think he has some background
     education in it.
        O And he has a Ph.D. in chemistry?
    A Either chemistry or biology, and I believe it is chemistry, but I am not positive.
       Q From what institution?
```

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with them on a regular basis. It really depends
upon how active the legislative calendar is.
Q When you deal with the Tobacco
Institute, is there a particular individual you
deal with most often?
A I deal with a number of people there.
I probably deal with the President of the Tobacco
Institute more often than any other single person.
Q And after the President, who would you
deal with most frequently?
A That really depends upon what the
subject matter is, and who at the Tobacco Institute
at the time has responsibility for the area in
which I have an interest.
Q Would you say you have weekly contact
with the President of the Tobacco Institute?
A Most weeks.
Q How often do you see the President of
the Tobacco Institute, personally?
A Perhaps six, eight, ten times a year.
Some years six, some years eight, some years ten.
Q Is it accurate to characterize the
Tobacco Institute as the communicator for the
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tobacco industry, to the public, to the media?

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# A I believe the University of the State of New York at Buffalo, but I am not positive. Q You described him as a tobacco chemist. What does that mean? A It means that he is trained and has experience in the chemistry relating to tobacco. Î don't know how else I can describe it. Q Well, what does that mean to you? Obviously, you know, a tobacco chemist has something to do with both chemistry and tobacco, but the question is what? A I am not a chemist, so I don't know the scope of his knowledge. As compared with a biologist or a chemist who is in the pharmaceutical business, or who makes fertilizers or who produces cookies, he is a tobacco chemist. Q When you are talking about tobacco chemist, does that have to do with blending and taste, or do you know? A I don't know. I do not know. Q When you deal with the Tobacco Institute, how frequently do you deal with them? A That really depends upon - I deal

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       A As the trade association for the
    tobacco industry, communications are part of the
    mission of the Tobacco Institute.
       Q Would you say it's a primary mission?
      A No.
Q What is their primary mission?
       A Legislation.
       Q In what sense? What are they doing
    with respect to - I mean, the answer would seem
    obvious, but I want to hear you say it.
       A They actively lobby on behalf of the
    industry with respect to federal, state and local
    legislation.
15
       Q They lobby in the sense of -
       A They lobby and coordinate lobby and
    Q They would – they would try to prevent any legislation that adversely impacted the tobacco industry, whether at the national, state,
    or local level?
      A They would try and influence the
23
    language and content of legislation at those
    levels; not necessarily preventive.

Q Does the Council for Tobacco Research
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communicate its findings in its annual report and its research conclusions to the Tobacco Institute? Journal calls you up and wants you to comment publicly about the EPA report, Surgeon General's A I don't know that it makes any special report, what is your practice? or different communication to the TI that would be A We do not respond to the press. Q Why is that? A Company policy. Q Set by who? different than the communication it otherwise makes to the public. I know of no other communication. A By the senior management of the I testified earlier that CTR communicates its results in a variety of ways, a 10 company. number of which are public communications. Those 11 Q Are you -A By the Board of Directors. reach the Tobacco Institute, as well. 12 Q Well, wouldn't CTR want the Tobacco 13 Q Are you part of that? 14 A Indeed. Institute personnel to be aware of their research 15 Q And what has been the reason for that? 15 A It has been a policy in place for many years. It's our decision that we have no desire to A CTR and the Tobacco Institute are 16 completely separate and independent organizations 17 engage in colloquy with the press. of one another. 18 18 Q Yes. I am not really disputing that, but don't they talk to each other and communicate Q But I thought you were also in the information business, trying to clarify in the public's mind the situation with respect to whether 20 with each other? 21 or not cigarette smoking is dangerous.

MR. LONG: There is no question. 22 A I don't know that there is - I don't know the communication between the two. It's my 23 sense that there is not a great deal, if any, that is not otherwise also the subject of public 24 A Do you have a question? QYes. 25

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communication by the CTR.

Q In terms of the Tobacco Institute influencing legislation, lobbying for or against certain legislation, isn't it as a practical matter very important for them to know the research results for which money is being funded by CTR? A It certainly could be in many instances, and it is one of the resources of information among many others that the TI uses for that purpose. O Why does the tobacco industry need a trade association? In other words, why can't Lorillard do
its thing and Philip Morris do its thing?

A For the same reason that any industry A for the same reason that any industry elects to deal with respect to its legislative agenda through a trade association. So that it can be coordinated, so that it is orderly, so that it is efficient. And so that it can be addressed to the coordinated to the the constituency that it has to be addressed to in an efficient, reasonable fashion.

Lots of industries have trade

Q If The New York Times or Wall Street

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2 3 That being the case, why in the world wouldn't you want a direct communication with the media? MR. LONG: I object to the question. I think it misstates or mischaracterizes his testimony, so I object as to form, on that basis. Q You can answer. A No, I really don't understand the 11 question. Q I am trying to understand why you have the policy of not - who is in a better position to tell the guy from The New York Times, Sarokin does not know what he is talking about, which is what I 16 heard you say today. Why in the world would you, as General Counsel, Senior Vice President, in your experience, not straighten the guy out? Why is it your policy not to talk to 20 21 A Because we don't engage in litigation 23 in the public press. 24 O Litigation?

A You prefaced your question, I thought,

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associations.

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XMAX(43)

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2 sir, why wouldn't I want to explain Judge Sarokin's opinion in the Haines thing. We do not discuss it with the press.

2 Q Let's say a guy from The New York

5 Times calls and wants to know if the Council for Tobacco Research is a fraud on the public, irrespective of anything Sarokin said in the Haines case.

Why in the world wouldn't you say, absolutely not, we are not a fraud, we are an lonest organization?

MR. LONG: I object to the question. The question involves speculation in the form it is phrased.

Q You can answer it.

A I can't speculate. I told you it is our policy not to talk to the press. We certainly don't discuss litigation with them.

Q Has anyone at the Council for Tobacco

Research ever said, to your knowledge, that they were against the Special Projects Division or felt uncomfortable about the role of the Special Projects Division?

MR. LONG: I am going to object to

some members - excuse me, and some SAB grantees expressed outrage and disagreement with the characterization in the article, and said that the CTR program was a very qualified, very bona fide and credible program.

Q Well, isn't it true that the members of the Scientific Advisory Board would have no knowledge about the Special Projects Division, whether a program what it did not control it didn't whether it existed, what it did, or what it didn't do? 12 A Yes, but I understood your question -13 MR. LONG: You can answer to the extent that it doesn't involve what you do as General Counsel or knowledge gained in 16 that way. 17 A I am addressing it as a member of the Board of Directors. I understood your question to be in the context of the Wall Street Journal article and expressions about that article by the SAB. And my recollection is that the Wall Street Journal article and the comments by the SAB members dealt with the SAB CTR independent research program. I do not recall any commentary by the

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2 the question, insofar as it may require
3 information from you as General Counsel.
1f you have other information, go ahead and
respond.
6 A It has never been expressed to me in
7 any context.
8 Q Has it ever been expressed to anyone
9 else, that you are aware of?
10 A No, sir.
11 Q We went through, a little earlier, the
12 various members of the Scientific Advisory Board of
13 CTR.
14 After the article that we have talked
15 about earlier that appeared in the Wall Street
16 Journal, which accused CTR of being a fraud, after
17 Judge Sarokin's opinion in the Haines case got
18 attention calling the tobacco industry the kings of
18 disinformation, did any member of the Scientific
20 Advisory Board of CTR ever say anything along the
21 line of, hey, what is going on here? Is that true?
22 A No member of the SAB addressed such a
23 comment to me directly.
24 I believe I read, perhaps in the
25 public press, that some members of the SAB and

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SAB regarding CTR's Special Projects.
Q You would agree, would you not, that
the members of the Scientific Advisory Board don't
know anything about the Special Projects Division?
MR. LONG: If you have information
other than as General Counsel, answer.
A I don't know — I have never had a
discussion, therefore, I have no firsthand
knowledge, with an SAB member as to their knowledge
of CTR's Special Projects.
Everything else that I know about
CTR's Special Projects, I know in my capacity as
General Counsel.
Q Well, in any capacity, do the members
of the Scientific Advisory Board have any reason to
interface in any way with the Special Projects
Division?
MR. LONG: As far as the question
calls for any capacity, if you know through
your knowledge as the CTR Director, fine.
If it's something that you have seen
or done in connection with your General

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A In my capacity as a member of the Board of Directors, I have no knowledge as to whether SAB has any knowledge of the Special Projects. Q The people that have knowledge of the Special Projects Division are lawyers and the top executives; isn't that correct? A My knowledge of the CTR Special Projects function, not division, because there is no division that I am aware. Q It's just called Special Projects? À I believe so. 13 Q Okay. A My knowledge of that as a Director informs me that those who are familiar with CTR's Special Projects are lawyers.

To the extent that executives, To the extent that executives, non-lawyers at Lorillard have knowledge of CTR's Special Projects, they have that knowledge from me in my capacity as General Counsel.

Q It would seem to me, I am giving you an incredible opportunity. You are not the first tobacco industry person at a very high level who has told me under oath that the Wall Street Journal 21

anybody appreciates the opportunity simply
as a way of avoiding the waiver —
MR. ROSENBLATT: How about if I
said to you that on that question, I will
agree that you have not waived?
MR. LONG: No.
MR. ROSENBLATT: You are not
interested?
MR. LONG: No.
MR. ROSENBLATT: Okay.
Q Does the Research and Development
Division of Lorillard conduct research as to issues
of tobacco and health?
A My knowledge of that is in my capacity
as General Counsel.
MS. ROSENBLATT: That is just a
basic question as to what a particular

division of your company does as part of its function. And you are asserting an attorney-client privilege? MR. LONG: We understand the

question. I think you asked the same question of Andrew Tisch, and we had no problem with that, but we are not going

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article accusing CTR and Special Projects of being this vile, disgusting fraud on the American public is not true. And I am asking you, tell me why it's not true. And, you know, you are asserting attorney-client privilege when I am giving you this great opportunity to tell me what Special Projects does and why it's an honest, objective, sincere, 10 terrific organization. 11 (Whereupon, a discussion held off the 12 record.) MR. ROSENBLATT: Let the record reflect that the witness and counsel are whispering to each other.
THE WITNESS: Conferring.
MR. ROSENBLATT: Yes, conferring, 15 16 17 whispering to each other.
MR. LONG: I object to the question as argumentative, calling for speculation, attorney-client privilege. And I am the attorney who is making 23 the attorney-client objection. I am the one be who is instructing the witness not to answer. Whether or not

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to take the risk of some waiver of some communication of information that Mr. Stevens has as General Counsel of Lorillard. We just don't go out and depose attorneys and ask them what is going on with attorneys and ask them what is going on with
their company in litigation.
MS. ROSENBLATT: This is a Senior
Vice President of the company who,
presumably, after 25 years with Lorillard,
knows whether research is conducted or not.
This is part of a discovery
deposition. This is certainly not
privileged communication. We are not
asking him— 14 asking him MR. LONG: Again, you seem caught
up on this Senior Vice President thing. A
Senior Vice President and General Counsel, 15 16 18 Senior vice President and Octavia Control it's the same thing if a person is a Senior Vice President of sales, that means they deal with sales. Senior Vice President and General Counsel, that deals with legal or 20 21 23 I mean, he does not have a Vice 25 President, General Counsel hat. You are

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2 asking him what he knows as General Counsel
3 concerning what goes on at Greensboro,
4 asking him to get into conversations about
5 what he reviews, asking him to talk about
6 what he talks about with Dr. Spears, and
7 that is all privileged information.
8 Now, if there are other sources of
9 that information, there are other sources.
10 You asked these same questions of Andrew
11 Tisch, and we are not going to take the
12 chance of waiving here.
13 If you want to fight it out in court,
14 then we will fight it out.
15 MS. ROSENBLATT: Well, you are not
16 waiving the privilege. You are instructing
17 him not to answer. We agreed not to waive
18 it to obtain information.
19 Maybe his information is not the same
20 as Mr. Tisch. We have the right to ask
21 those questions.
22 MR. LONG: You do, and I have the
23 right to instruct him according to my legal
24 judgment and that is what I am doing.
25 MS. ROSENBLATT: All right.
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Andrew Tisch?
        A He is the Chief Executive.
Q Yes, okay.
Who at Lorillard, other than you,
would know the most about the 1,500 documents of
the Special Projects Division of CTR?
              A Other lawyers.
              Q Okay.
             Excluding lawyers, Spears and the
         Chief Executives?
             A Well, when you say have knowledge of
13
14
            Q The most knowledge, the most
       Q The most knowledge, the most meaningful knowledge.

MR. LONG: Let me object.

Are you, in essence, asking him who he has discussed the subject matters with?

MS. ROSENBLATT: Just the identities of the people, from whatever source, based on his – whatever hat he is successing who he believes would probably
 15
16
18
19
        wearing, who he believes would probably know
the most about Special Projects, who are not
23
        lawyers.

That is what we are asking. We are
24
25
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1
BY MR. ROSENBLATT:
Q Who are the individuals at Lorillard
who have the most technical knowledge on the issues
of tobacco and health?
A Dr. Spears.
Q Who would be the No. 2 person in that
category after Dr. Spears?
A Perhaps Dr. Norman, or others in the
research and development area.
Q What individual or individuals at
Lorillard would have the most knowledge about these
Special Projects at CTR, other than you?
A Other than me?
Q Well, you are not telling me.
A I testified to — I testified earlier
that such information as any other executive at
Lorillard has about Special Projects, they would
have learned from me in my capacity as General
Counsel.
Q I am not asking you what you told
them, but who are those individuals?
A It would be Dr. Spears, and perhaps,
from time to time, the then Chief Executive.
Q And certainly you would have told

Page 180 not even asking him if he talked to these people or what he told them. A The subject of those documents has been reported in the public press. Who within the company read about that, and, therefore, knows of the existence of the documents, I do not know. Q Well, who did you tell at Lorillard that the reports in the public press were a lot of 10 BS? MR. LONG: I am going to instruct him not to answer. You are asking the identity of someone he has discussed the subject matter with, which is the same thing as saying, 13 have you discussed this in your role as 17 an attorney, as naming someone and asking 18 18 that.
19 Q The Special Projects Division of CTR
20 has been in existence a long time. All I am
21 asking you for now is to tell me the name of any
22 individual at Lorillard who is not an attorney who
23 you would figure would know about the background,
24 the history, the purpose. Who would know most
25 about Special Projects?

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A I believe I testified to that earlier. I said Dr. Spears and Chief Executives. Q Okay. How often do you have occasion to have any communication with Brennan Dawson of the Tobacco Institute? A From time to time. I could not quantify. I have no regular contact with her. I will talk with her as the occasion arises with 11 respect to a particular pronouncement, or
12 announcement, or press conference, or press release
13 by the Tobacco Institute. I can't quantify it. A couple of times a year, perhaps. Q Why do you think it is that the 14 American Lung Association, the American Heart 16 Association, and the American Cancer Society 17 accept without equivocation the same conclusions as the Surgeon Generals of the United States have accepted, and that is that cigarette smoking causes cancer, heart disease, emphysema and other 22 MR. LONG: I object to the

question. It calls for speculation, but

you can answer.

BSA

who they are. Q Well, I am not asking you for a listing, Mr. Stevens. Since 1980, name one. A I can't name one. I know that there have been doctors and others who have testified before Congress, who have testified in lawsuits, who take an entirely different position than the organizations that you referred to. Q You can't name one of them? 10 A We have had some of our smoking and health litigation expert witnesses who have so 12 testified. 13 Q But they have been paid by the tobacco industry. I am talking about someone who has never gotten a dime from the tobacco industry. 15 A I cannot identify anyone for you.

Q Who was your expert witness in the 17 18 Cipollone case? 19 À I don't remember the names of the expert witnesses. 22 Q None of them? 23 A No, sir. We have had a number of cases over the 25 years, and I do not know the names of every expert

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A I don't know. Q Well, isn't it obvious to you that the reason they do is because they have no financial interest in selling cigarettes? A No, it's not obvious to me. Q Well, name one prestigious organization, such as the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, who agrees with the tobacco industry position that, gee whiz, after all these years, the studies are lousy, they are statistical, they are risk factors, and causation has not been proven. Who is saying that in America other than the tobacco industry? A Well, I don't know that I can recite it chapter and verse, but my understanding is that even the very first Surgeon General's report in 1964, which cited epidemiological studies, said that epidemiological studies did not demonstrate scientific cause. My understanding is that there have been similar pronouncements by other organizations, and other doctors, and other scientists. I cannot give you a - a listing of

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2 witness we ever gave. Q You keep saying ever, and you can't give me a list. I am not asking you for ever, or a 3 5 list, I am asking you for one name. 6 A I understand. I cannot give you one name. 8 Q Okay. Did you read the EPA report on passive 10 smoke? A I did.

Q Did you agree with it?

MR. LONG: Just a second. Are you 12 asking him - well, I am going to ask him a question. Did you read it in your capacity as General Counsel? THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. LONG: Any other capacity?
THE WITNESS: No. MR. LONG: I instruct you not to Q In some 40 years of funding studies by the Council for Tobacco Research, has it been established that cigarette smoking causes any

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         A My familiarity with the research
      results from the CTR stems from 1969 on. I can't
      recite for you the chapter and verse of the results
      of any of the research published as a result of CTR funding, so I am unable to answer your question.
         Q Okay.
8 But, I mean, that is a pretty basic
9 question. And initially, I am asking it
10 conceptually, not for the name of any particular
11 study, but whether there has been a single study
12 ever funded by CTR, or since 1969, that has ever 13 established that cigarette smoking causes any
14
     disease?
         A That has established that it causes
15

16 any disease?
17 Q Any disease, any condition or disease.
18 A It may very well be, but I don't know

19
      what it is.
     Q Isn't the simple truth of the matter,
Mr. Stevens, that CTR is in the business, and for
      40 years has been in the business of creating doubt
      in the public mind, so that when a member of the
      public reads a Surgeon General's report or reads
      statistics from the Center for Disease Control,
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BSA

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York suburban area, I believe.
       Q Do you have contact with him?
 3
       A No. sir.
       Q Since when have you not had contact
    with him?
       A Since he retired from the Council for
    Tobacco Research.
       Q When did he retire, about?
       A I believe at the - sometime at the
    end of 1992.
12
      Q Before he retired, how often did you
    have contact with him?
       A Two, three times a year.
    Q is it your understanding that when
Mr. Girdenbach retired, that he ceased to have any
further connection with CTR, or does he still have
16
    some contact with CTR?
18
19
      A I think he has or has had some
    consultancy arrangement with the CTR.

Q You really don't know the details of
20
22
       A I don't know. I am of the impression
    that he has a consultantship and that it relates
   primarily to fiscal and administrative matters,
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# Page 186 I or reads reports from the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, they can have some basis for continuing to smoke? MR. LONG: Object to the form of the question. It's argumentative and extremely compounded. A I have no response. Q If Ted Koppel called up Dr. Spears and asked him to debate, for example, Surgeon General Koop, and Dr. Spears called you and said, can I debate him on the issue of smoking and health, what would you say? MR. LONG: I object to that question. That is clearly calling for what communications he would have with his client. That is purely privileged and argumentative and speculative, and I instruct you not to answer. Q Where is Robert Girdenbach (phonetic) these days, do you know? A Do you mean where does he live?

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    which was the principal area of his responsibility
    when he was a full-time employee.
      Q Do you know what he gets paid since he
    is retired?
      A As a consultant?
      Q Yes.
      A No, sir, I don't.
      Q Has anyone, to your knowledge, ever
    quit Lorillard as a matter of conscience, saying
    that either I had a relative who has died or has
   lung cancer who was a heavy smoker or, hey, I am convinced that the Surgeon General is right and we
    make a horrible product, it is killing people and
    I want out of here; has anyone ever done anything
16
      A Not in my 25 years has that been
18
    communicated to me, and I know of no one.
      Q Have you ever heard of any such story
    from any other tobacco company where someone -
      A With respect to their employees or
    Lorillard employees?
23
      Q Their employees.
24
      A Only what you referred to in your
    question this morning when you questioned me about
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A He lives somewhere here in the New

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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93 XMAX(48) BSA Page 189 Q Well, for 40 years, CTR has been some relatives or some former relatives of looking, and you don't have an answer, and Reynolds. obviously, you are not going to have an answer in Q If there was some way of convincing the next 40 years. you, and you did become convinced that cigarette You are going to keep saying in the next 40 years that it has not been proven? smoking does, in fact, cause cancer, would you quit your job? A I rejected that premise earlier, sir, MR. LONG: I object to the question, insofar as that it's a and I am rejecting it now. I am saying that CTR 10 hypothetical and it calls for speculation.

11 You can answer. and others, many of whom are funded by the government, are continuing to look into the A I testified earlier that I would have question, as research is being made into a whole A I testinen earner that I would have
to be convinced on the basis of the conclusive
scientific evidence that I described before, large
scale animal testing, replicated.
If on the basis of that information I host of other medical questions. 14 Q You figure an answer is around the 15 A You asked me that earlier, and I said 16 10 was convinced, and I was able to make an assessment
18 that the public – that the cigarette smoking
19 public was aware of these conclusions, and accepted I don't know. Can I take a hygiene break? 18 Q Sure. (Whereupon, a recess was taken at 19 them, and continued to smoke, then I would see no this time.) reason to leave the business Q Do you know anyone in Congress well, that you can pick up the phone and get them on the telephone, either in the Senate or the House? Again, assuming it was still legal to 23 make and sell the product. Q In questioning one tobacco executive A No, I don't have that close a

he was a businessman and he sells a legal product. And I asked him, I said, so what you are really saying to me is you know it's a legal product, the information is out there, and whether or not cigarette smoking causes disease, you really don't care. And he said, "Right, I really don't 9 Is that your attitude?
10 MR. LONG: I am going to object to
11 the question insofar as it calls for him to
12 comment upon the testimony of some other 13 witness in some other deposition.
 14 MR. ROSENBLATT: I am not asking 15 him to comment. I am just giving him background. MR. LONG: You are certainly 18 asking him to comment on somebody else's 19 testimony. Q I am simply saying, is that your view, as well? A No, that is not my view.

Q What is your view? Do you give a 23

A Of course, I give a damn.

in this case under oath, you know, he kept saying

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relationship with any member of Congress that my phone call would be instantly taken. Q Not instantly taken. I didn't say anything about instantly taken. A Yes, I could reach the Congressman from Greensboro and get a return call. Q Who is that? A Howard Coble. There are probably other members of Congress who would return my call. 10 Q Like who? 12

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Q Like who?
A Tom Billey from Virginia. A whole –
it's not a long list, I don't have regular contact
with members of Congress.
Q Is there anyone you know in the U.S.
Senate on a first name basis?
A Absolutely not. 17 18 19 Q Anyone in politics, anywhere in 20 21 New York, at the state level or local level? I mean, did you know Dinkins well? A No, sir. Q Giuliani well? 22 23 24 25 A No, sir. I don't know any politicians, elected

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officials at the moment that come to mind who I am
       on a first name basis with.
      Q In this case, this lawsuit, there are a lot of Plaintiffs. And obviously, at least it
       is obvious to me, that the Plaintiffs are being
       investigated, in terms of their background, that
8 kind of thing.
9 Who is in charge of that?
10 MR. LONG: I am going to instruct
11 the witness not to answer.
     You are asking him questions about litigation, things that he would only know by being told by outside counsel, him being inside counsel, and I instruct you not to
16 answer
         Swer.

Q What is your secretary's name?

A Flora Puoplo.

Q How long has she worked for you?

A It will be a year on the 17th of this
18
19
21
22
23
       month.
          Q Who was your secretary before your
       present secretary.
          A Pauline Marchese.
          Q How long did she work for you?
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```
MR. LONG: Well, if you are asking
    him as General Counsel, that will make it
       MR. ROSENBLATT: I am not asking
   him as General Counsel.

MR. LONG: You just said you were.

MR. ROSENBLATT: No. He has just
    been in and around the cigarette industry
    for a quarter of a century, and I want to
know what he thinks is in the cigarette
      A I am not a marketer, and I don't take
    surveys of cigarette smokers.

My understanding is that there are
    millions of cigarette smokers who derive great
    pleasure out of smoking cigarettes for a variety of
       Q Isn't it true that any medical
20
    research with findings negative to the tobacco
    industry, historically, was placed in the Special
    Projects category so that it could be hidden from
the general public?
MR. LONG: I object to the
25 question as being argumentative, and
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           A Approximately 17 years. Q Why - why did she leave?
           A She retired.
           Q Where does she live?
            A She lives in Queens County, New York
       suburb.
       Q Do you have any relatives that work in the tobacco industry?
           A No, sir.

Q Where were you born?

A In Jamaica, New York, Queens County.
           Q And you grew up in that area?
A Yes, sir.
13
           Q Went to high school in New York?
16
            À Yes.
       Q Since you, yourself, are a non-smoker, and have never smoked cigarettes, what do
      and nave never smoked cigareties, what do cigareties do for the American public?

MR. LONG: I am going to object to the question as being extremely vague.

MR. ROSENBLATT: If someone is in the business of just General Counsel for a major cigaretic company, it's not a very difficult question.
       difficult question.
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     furthermore, I - would you read the
     question back?
        (Whereupon, the record was read.)
MR. LONG: If you have got
     information responsive to that, separate
     and apart from what you have learned as
     General Counsel, you can answer.

A I do not. I have testified earlier
    that everything and anything that I know about
Special Projects, I know in my capacity as General
10
    Q How could you pass up the opportunity of setting everyone straight on that, that Special
    Projects was not a fraud on the American public,
    as asserted by so many, including a newspaper that would ordinarily be very friendly to business? MR. LONG: Okay. If that is the
     question, then again, as I said before, I
20
     don't know that it's a golden opportunity.
    I am giving him instructions and
making the objection. And I am instructing
him not to answer, and it is an issue of
     waiver. Once you open the door on
    something -
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       MR. ROSENBLATT: I will waive the
 3
    waiver.
       MR. LONG: Who is going to waive
    the waiver when the transcript comes out
    and somebody else reads it?

Q You are not taking advantage of the golden opportunity based on your counsel's
     instruction to you; correct?
       A That is correct.
       MR. LONG: I object to the
     question as argumentative. What he is
     doing is refusing to answer the question
    based upon my advice.

MR. ROSENBLATT: Well, I mean obviously, even if I - I don't concede
     that it's argumentative. But obviously,
    even if I asked it in a perfectly formed,
    non-argumentative way, your instruction
would be the same?
MR. LONG: My instruction is
    that if it calls for information that
    he received as General Counsel, that
24 he considers to be work product or
    attorney-client privilege information,
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```
(Whereupon, the record was read.)

MR. LONG: If you have information
that you can respond to the question outside
of things that you know as –
A In my capacity as CTR Director, my
answer to that question is no.
Q Could you explain that answer? Why is
your answer no?

A Because as a member of the Board of
Directors of CTR, I have no indication that the CTR
is manipulated by anyone.

Well, as a member of the Board of
Directors of CTR, you have no information about
Special Projects, do you?
A That is not what I testified earlier.
Isaid I knew as a member of the Board of Directors
of CTR that CTR's Special Projects existed.
And everything else that I know about
it, information and knowledge about CTR Special
Projects, is in my role as General Counsel.
Q But, obviously, if research results
that are negative to the tobacco inclustry are being
hidden, then as a member of the Board of Directors
of CTR, you are officially being manipulated,
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something in his capacity as General Counsel, I am instructing him not to
 answer.
   Q Who at Lorillard could answer that
 question without asserting the attorney-client
privilege?
   A Can I hear the question again?
   (Whereupon, the record was read.)
   A No one at Lorillard could answer that
 question, because they would consult with me, as
 General Counsel.
Q And do you know why the American public hates lawyers?
    A I have a pretty good idea.
   Q I do, too.
Basically it's answers like that.
It's double talk.
   Hasn't the tobacco industry
manipulated the Council for Tobacco Research through the Special Projects category?

MR. LONG: I am going to object to the question. It's argumentative.

And could you read the question back
again?
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2 because all you know is that Special Projects
3 exists as a Board of Director member, you don't
4 know what it does?
5 MR. LONG: I object to the
6 question as being extremely argumentative.
7 Assuming facts not in evidence.
8 There is no evidence anywhere that a
9 single study ever done in connection with
10 Special Projects was in any way hidden.
11 MR. ROSENBLATT: How about the
12 Haines decision? It's just 40 pages.
13 MR. LONG: The Third Circuit
14 Haines opinion or the one that reversed
15 Judge Sarokin?
16 MR. ROSENBLATT: Both.
17 MR. LONG: You have got Sarokin's
18 opinion, and it's reversed. It was
19 vacated.
20 MS. ROSENBLATT: It was not vacated
21 on the merits. Procedurally — I just want
22 the record to be clear. There was never a
23 finding in the Third Circuit that anything
24 that Judge Sarokin found from the documents
```

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was erroneous.

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XMAX(51)

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What there was, was a finding that he
should not have consulted certain documents
that were being considered by the Special
Master.

There was a suggestion that the
Special Master reviewed these in terms of
the attorney-client privilege, and whether
it had been waived because of the fraud
exception, and also because he had stated
that he felt that the tobacco industry and
CTR was basically a fraud, they very
reluctantly removed him from the case,
saying that he was an excellent jurist, but
just for the appearance of impropriety. But
certainly on the merits, there was never a
reversal as to anything in that case in
terms of the documents, and his criteria
for the attorney fraud – attorney-client
exception where there is fraud.

So I just wanted the record to be
straight on that.

MR. LONG: I think the record will
be straighter if people will just simply
read the Third Circuit's opinion, regardless

MS. ROSENBLATT: Well, the deponent is also on the Board of Directors on the Council of Tobacco Research, and is at Lorillard, and I beg to differ that he can hide behind the attorney-client privilege with a basic question such as that. Obviously, you can instruct him however you like, but that is our position nowever you like, but that is our position and that is your position.

MR. LONG: That is right. I understand your position, but I object to your characterization of hiding behind things, and again because he is Senior Vice President, it does not add anything to his title of General Counsel.

Vice President, General Counsel deals 10 16 Vice President, General Counsel deals 18 with legal. BY MR. ROSENBLATT: 19 Q Was the Special Projects category in existence when you joined Lorillard in 1969? 20 22 A Yes. Q Do you know how long it had been in 23 24 existence prior to that time? A That information came to me in my

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of your interpretation and my interpretation; it says what it says Back to what I was saying earlier, your question assumes facts not in evidence. You are again seeking to get legal opinions from the General Counsel of a Defendant. And it's very nice for you to pose a 9 question and give him a great opportunity 10 for him to come in and waive a privilege. If he were to answer, his answer might 12 be, yes, it might be, no. It might be a 13 number of things. But the fact of the 14 matter, for purposes of protection of the 15 attorney-client privilege and work product, 16 I have to instruct him not to answer. You can view that as foregoing an opportunity to set the record straight, or I can see it as foregoing an opportunity to waive a privilege. That is just the way it 21 We can keep up with this line of questioning so that you get nice little statements that look good somewhere else,

but we are not going to allow -

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capacity as General Counsel.

Q Do you know whose idea it was, the

Special —

A That information came to me in my

capacity as General Counsel.

Q Do you think it's a coincidence that

only attorneys are involved with the Special

Projects Division?

A My information about Special Projects

is gained in my capacity as General Counsel.

Q Wasn't the Special Projects category

specifically devised and designed to keep

everything a big secret that could in any way

negatively impact the tobacco industry on the issue

of smoking and health?

MR. LONG: I am going to object to

the question. And, you know, we are getting

into this thing where you are well aware,

be has stated repeatedly that his knowledge

concerning Special Projects, other than

its existence, comes from his capacity as

General Counsel, and you are sitting here trying to put on the record some loaded, did you beat your wife question, which you know

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2 I am not going to allow him to answer, but
    I am not going to let the privilege be
5 And you can keep doing that, but he is
6 not going to answer the question. And you
7 can keep going on with the did you beat
    your wife questions as long as you want,
    but we are not going to waive that, and we
   are not going to take a chance on waiver,
   period.
      BY MR. ROSENBLATT:
Q In the Wall Street Journal article
    that we both talked about today, the date of which
   is February 11, 1993, the front page article in the Wall Street Journal states as follows: "For almost
    four decades the Council for Tobacco Research in
   New York City has been the hub of a massive effort
   to cast doubt on the links between smoking and
   disease," end quote. Isn't that true?

And I am asking you that in your
capacity as Senior Vice President and on the Board
of Directors of the Council for Tobacco Research.
       MR. LONG: Is that true what
   the article says or is that - I don't
```

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     organization, the American Heart Association, the
      American Lung Association, the American Cancer
     Society.
        Doesn't that - doesn't that position
     equate perfectly that for four decades the Council
     for Tobacco Research has been the hub of a massive effort to cast doubt on the links between smoking
     and disease?
    That is what you have done throughout this deposition, isn't it?
MR. LONG: I object to the
10
11
     question as being vague, compound, extremely argumentative, and it also
     mischaracterizes his testimony.
        Q I just want to know, I want to try to
     understand in a non-technical sense, just as a man
    making big money in the tobacco industry, how you
     can read a statement from a respected federal Judge
     which says in his Haines opinion, as the following
    facts disclose, despite some rising pretenders, "The tobacco industry," your industry, "may be the king of concealment and disinformation."
     How can you read an opinion like this,
```

25 how can you read a Wall Street Journal article like

Page 206 understand. No, you are -O Is the statement true? A Is the statement true? O The substance of the statement, is it 6 true? A No, it's not. Q Then why, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for Tobacco Research didn't you call the - the two reporters who wrote the article, or the editor of the Wall Street Journal, and tell them why a front page article in a prestigious American newspaper was filled with 14 lies? 15 A For all the reasons that I testified to earlier. Q What, specifically, about that Q What, specifically, about that statement is not true?

A None of it is true.
Q You have told me throughout this deposition that causation has not been proven.
That is the essential position of the Council for Tobacco Research, the essential position of the tobacco industry, in spite of the Surgeon General, the EPA, every federal, every major state

Page 208 2 this, and how can you, as an industry, and how can you as a Senior Vice President, and how can you, being on the Board of Directors of the Council for Tobacco Research, not take a stand and explain to the American public, the people that are puffing your product and getting sick puffing your product, and tell us why this is not true.
MR. LONG: I object to the question. It's vague, it's compound. It includes references to a legal opinion. You are asking him to comment as Vice President. Again, he is Vice President regarding legal. And when you are asking him that, you are asking for a legal opinion on matters in a litigation. It's just inappropriate, and he is not going to answer the question.

Q How, as the Director, a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for Tobacco 18 Research, in that capacity alone, how can you not respond to an article in the Wall Street Journal and other statements which basically say that you people in the tobacco industry are a bunch of lying frauds who don't care, who don't care how many

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BROIN v. PHILIP MORRIS Deposition of ARTHUR J. STEVENS 12/3/93
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     XMAX(53)
BSA
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Page 211
                                                            Page 209
        deaths you cause of your fellow Americans?
   2
        A I reject your last statement, and I testified earlier that I did not accept the premise on which the Wall Street Journal article was
                                                                                                                                                              December 3, 1993
                                                                                                                                                                  INDEX
                                                                                                                                                              WITNESS EXAMINATION BY PAGE
        predicated, which was Judge Sarokin's opinion.
        That I rejected Judge Sarokin's opinion as being incorrect on the facts and, therefore, I did not think it appropriate to
                                                                                                                                                              Arthur J. Stevens Mr. Rosenblatt 6
      respond.

I made that judgment as a CTR

Director, and my opinions as to the Sarokin opinion
were formed as General Counsel.
                                                                                                                                                                  EXHIBITS
                                                                                                                                                             PLAINTIFFS' FOR ID.
Composite 1 Opinion, consisting of 128
13
Weet time as destart content.

Q But when I ask you to explain why the facts are wrong, you say it's privileged.

MR. LONG: I say it's privileged.

Obviously, it's privileged if he is acting as General Counsel in that very litigation.
                                                                                                                                                              39 pages, Judge Sarokin's
                                                                                                                                                              two orders, consisting of
                                                                                                                                                               three pages
                                                                                                                                                               2 Document entitled, 130
                                                                                                                                                              "CTR Special Projects"
          Facts that come to his knowledge as a
                                                                                                                                                             3 Business card of the 142
                                                                                                                                                     16
        result of that litigation as an attorney,
                                                                                                                                                               witness
        if that is not privileged, I don't know
        what is.
                                                                                                                                                     18
             Q And it's your understanding that this
                                                                                                                                                     19
        Wall Street Journal article that we have been
                                                                                                                                                     20
21
22
23
24
25
        talking about on the Council for Tobacco Research
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Page 212
                                                           Page 210
      is predicated solely and exclusively upon the Sarokin opinion?

A I said principally.

Q Principally.

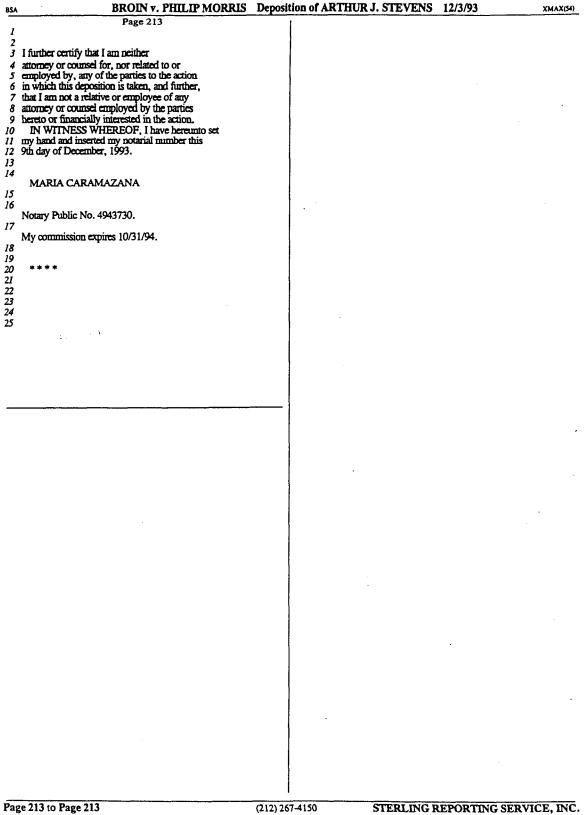
MR. ROSENBLATT: Well, I have many, many more questions, but obviously they fall in the category of areas that you would be instructing the witness not to answer, so obviously — and you have made your position very clear on that.

So that will have to be revisited, but in terms of what has been happening during this deposition, in terms of your instructions, at this point, I have no
                                                                                                                                                                  CERTIFICATE
                                                                                                                                                             STATE OF NEW YORK)
                                                                                                                                                                 ) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)
                                                                                                                                                   7 I, MARIA CARAMAZANA, a Stenotype Reporter
8 and Notary Public duly commissioned and
9 qualified in and for the County of New York,
10 State of New York, do hereby certify that
11 pursuant to Notice, there came before me
12 at the offices of Greenberg, Traurig, Hoffman,
13 Lipoff, Rosen & Quentel, P.A., 399 Park Avenue,
14 New York, New York 10022, on Friday, the
15 3rd day of December, 1993, at 9:40 a.m., the
16 following named person, to wit: ARTHUR J.
17 STEVENS, who was duly swom to testify to the
18 truth and nothing but the truth to the best
19 of his knowledge touching and concerning the
10 matter in controversy in this cause; that the
11 said witness was thereupon examined upon his
12 coath and his examination reduced to writing
13 under my supervision; that the deposition is a
11
13
15
        instructions, at this point, I have no
       further questions.
MR. LONG: Okay.
16
17
             (Time noted: 2:35 p.m.)
 18
19
              ARTHUR J. STEVENS
20
21
         Subscribed and sworn to
                                                                                                                                                            under my supervision; that the deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the said
                                                      day
22
        before me this
                                                        , 1993.
23
24
25 NOTARY PUBLIC
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